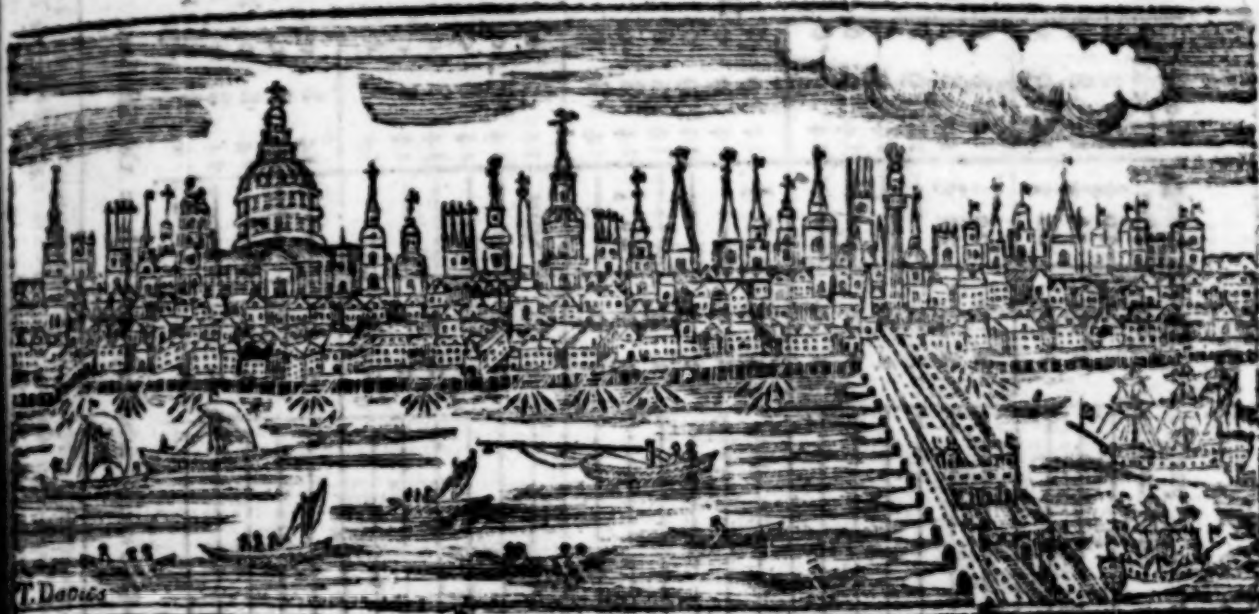


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For AUGUST, 1770.

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WITH
A PORTRAIT OF EDMUND BURKE, ESQ.

And an humorous Scene in the LAME LOVERS.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47. in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732, to the present Time; ready bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in AUGUST, 1770.

| Bank | India | Sou. Sea. | Old S. S. | New S. S. | 3 per C. consol. | 3 per C. reduced | 3 1/2 per C. 1758. | 3 1/2 per C. 1756. | 4 per C. consol. | 4 per C. | per C. 4 per C. Navy. | In. Prem. | Long. Ann. | Lottery Tickets | Wind at Deal | Weather |
|------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| 26 | 154 | Shut | 84 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 90 | 100 | 96 | | | 1 19 | 26 1/2 | 14 8 | N. W. | Fair |
| 27 | 154 | | 84 | | 86 | 86 | 90 | | 96 | | | 1 19 | 26 1/2 | 14 8 | N | Fair |
| 28 | 154 | | 84 | | 86 | 85 | 90 | | 96 | | | 1 19 | 26 1/2 | 14 10 | S. W. | Cloud |
| 29 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. W. | Cloud |
| 30 | 154 | | 84 | 85 | 87 | 86 | 90 | | 96 | | | 2 0 | 26 1/2 | 14 8 | N. W. | Cloud |
| 31 | 151 | | 84 | | 87 | 86 | | | 96 | | | 2 1 | 26 1/2 | 14 8 | N. W. | Cloud |
| 32 | 142 | | | | 86 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 2 1 | | 14 9 | S. E. | Fair |
| 33 | 153 | | | | 86 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 2 0 | | 14 9 | S. | Fair |
| 34 | 154 | | | | 86 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 1 19 | | 14 9 | N. W. | Fair |
| 35 | | | | | 86 | 85 | | | 95 | | | 2 0 | | 14 9 | E. | Fair |
| 36 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | E. | Fair |
| 37 | 133 | | | 85 | 86 | 85 | 90 | | 96 | | | 2 1 | 26 1/2 | 14 9 | N. E. | Fair |
| 38 | 153 | | | 85 | 86 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 2 0 | | 14 9 | N. N. E. | Fair |
| 39 | 153 | | 84 | | 86 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 2 0 | | 14 9 | E. | Fair |
| 40 | | | | 85 | 86 | 85 | | | 95 | | | 2 0 | | 14 8 | Calma | Fair |
| 41 | | | | 85 | 86 | 85 | 90 | 101 | 96 | | | 2 0 | 26 1/2 | 14 8 | E. | Fair |
| 42 | | | | | 86 | 85 | 90 | 101 | 96 | | | 2 0 | | 14 8 | S. W. | Fair |
| 43 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S. W. | Fair |
| 44 | 151 | | 84 | 85 | 86 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 2 0 | Shut | 14 8 | S. W. | Rain |
| 45 | 153 | | | 85 | 86 | 85 | | | 26 | | | 2 1 | | 14 9 | S. E. | Rain |
| 46 | 152 | | 84 | | 86 | 86 | | | 95 | | | 2 1 | | 14 8 | N. E. | Rain |
| 47 | 151 | | 84 | | 86 | 85 | | | 95 | | | 2 0 | | 14 8 | N. E. | Rain |
| 48 | | | | 85 | | 85 | | | 95 | | | 2 1 | | 14 8 | S. W. | Cloudy |
| 49 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | 2 2 | | 14 8 | S. W. | Fair |
| 50 | 151 | | 84 | 84 | 87 | 85 | | | 96 | | | 2 3 | | 14 8 | S. W. | Fair |
| 51 | 151 | | 84 | | 87 | 85 | 90 | | 96 | | | 2 3 | | 14 8 | S. W. | Hot |
| 52 | | | | 84 | | 85 | | | 95 | | | 2 4 | | 14 8 | N. W. | Hot |
| 53 | | | | | | 85 | | | | | | 2 4 | | 14 8 | S. W. | Hot |
| 54 | | | | | 25 | 85 | 90 | 100 | 95 | | | 2 4 | 26 1/2 | 14 8 | S. W. | Hot |

CHARLES CORBET, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, **СТОК-БРОКЕР**, who buys and sells in the Stocks.
by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

| Marie-Lane Exchange | Keating | Battinghouse. | Farnham. | Henley | Cambridge. | York. | Groucester. | Hereford. | Monmouth. | London. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|
| How much sold, to 3.0. | 91. to 101. 0 | 71. 0d to 81. | 81. 09. to 101. | 101. 0d to 101. | 178. to 19 qr. | 140. to 15 qu | 50 6d but 91 | 50 but. 10 gal | Hay per load 78. to 10. | |
| Mersey 188. 0d to 228. | 158. to 208. | 148. to 168. | 188. to 228. 0d. | 140. to 18 qr | 158. to 187 | 128. to 140 | 30 0d to 40 0d | 40 0d to 40 0d | Hay from 148. to 198. | |
| | | | | | 158. to 187 | 128. to 140 | 30 0d to 40 0d | 40 0d to 40 0d | Hay from 148. to 198. | |

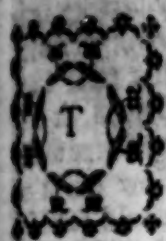


Humourous Scene in the LAME-LOVER.

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE:

For A U G U S T, 1770.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



HOUGH since the exhibition of Mr. Foote's LAME LOVER, the wits have been very merry, and repeatedly told the world that this production was totally deficient in every theatrical requisite, we cannot for our part behold it with an eye of such severity, or think it any way inferior to the best performances of that gentleman. To try the present piece by the rigid laws of dramatic composition is by no means equitable. Mr. Foote is a genius of a peculiar nature, and the town has always considerably made allowances for his peculiarities.—He has not succeeded as a writer so much by observing the rules, as by breaking them; humour, novelty, and character, are the ingredients we expect in a comedy from Mr. Foote; from other authors we require the more substantial articles of plot, sentiment, and interest. In short, to find fault with our modern Aristophanes on this occasion for the very circumstances, which originally established him in our opinion, and to call upon him for lessons of instruction when we *professedly* attend him to *laugh*, argues a caprice in the public, not a diminution of Mr. Foote's literary character, and such we fancy will be the opinion of our readers in a scene which we shall select for their perusal. This scene is the very entertaining one, where Mrs. Circuit and her company divert themselves with the gentlemen of the long robe, while the Serjeant is concealed under his own gown, which has been placed with a wig block and a coif to represent him at the head of the table; Mrs. Circuit and her company having

retired to equip themselves for their respective parts.

Enter Serj. Circuit, not perceiving a collation on the Table.

Serj. So, my lord not being able to sit, there was no occasion for me. I can't put that girl's nonsense out of my head—My wife is young to be sure, and loves pleasure I own; but as to the *main* article, I have not the least ground to suspect her in that—No, no!—And then Sir Luke! my *prochain ami*, the dearest friend I have in the—Heyday! [*seeing the collation*] What the deuce have we here?—A collation!—So, so—I see madam knows how to divert herself during my absence. What's this! [*seeing the block*] Oh, ho! ha! ha! ha!—Well that's pretty enough I protest.—Poor girl, I see she could not be happy without having something at table that resembled me. How pleased she will be to find me here *in propria persona*! By your leave, Mrs. Circuit—[*sits down and eats*] delicate eating, in troth—and the wine [*drinks*] Champaign as I live—must have t'other glass—They little think how that gentleman there regales himself in their absence—Ha! ha! ha! quite convenient I vow—the heat of the weather has made me—Come, brother Coif, here's your health—[*drinks*]—I must pledge myself I believe—[*drinks again*]—devilish strong—pshut!—Somebody's coming—[*gets up and goes towards the wings*]—What do I see! Four lawyers! What the devil can be meaning of this? I should be glad to get at the bottom of—Hey! By your leave, brother Serjeant—I must crave the use of your robe—[*sits down and gets under the gown*]—Between ourselves,

C c c 2

selves,

August, 1770,

self, this is not the first time this gown has covered a fraud.

Enter Sir Luke, Colonel, Mrs. Circuit, and Mrs. Simper, dressed as Counsellors.

Sir L. Come, come, gentlemen, dispatch, the court has been waiting some time. Brother Circuit, you have look'd over your brief?

Mrs. C. What, do you suppose, sir, that like some of our brethren I defer that till I come into court? No, no.

Sir L. This cause contains the whole marrow and pith of all modern practice.

Mrs. C. One should think, Sir Luke, you had been bred to the bar.

Sir L. Child, I was some years in the Temple; but the death of my brother robbed the robe of my labours.

Mrs. S. What a loss to the public!

Sir L. You are smart, Mrs. Simper. I can tell you, Serjeant Snuffle, whose manner I studied, pronounced me a promising youth.

Mrs. S. I don't doubt it.

Sir L. But let us to business. And first, for the state of the case: the parties you know are Hobson and Nobson; the object of litigation is a small parcel of land, which is to decide the fate of a borough.

Mrs. C. True; called Turnbury Mead.

Sir L. Very well. Then to bring matters to a short issue, it was agreed, that Nobson should on the premises cut down a tree, and Hobson bring his action of damage.

Mrs. C. True, true.

Sir L. The jury being sworn, and the counsellors feed, the court may proceed.—Take your seats.—But hold—I hope no gentleman has been touch'd on both sides.

All. Oh! fy!

Sir L. Let silence be call'd.

Mrs. S. Silence in the court!

Sir L. But stop. To be regular, and provide for fresh causes, we must take no notice of the borough and lands, the real objects in view, but stick fast to the tree, which is of no importance at all.

All. True, true.

Sir L. Brother Circuit, you may proceed.

Mrs. C. Gentlemen of the jury.—I am in this cause counsel for Hobson, the plaintiff.—The action is brought against Nebuchadnezer Nobson, That

he the said Nobson did cut down a tree, value two-pence, and to his own use said tree did convert.—Nobson justifies, and claims tree as his tree. We will, gentlemen, first state the probable evidence, and then come to the positive: and first as to the probable.—When was this tree here belonging to Hobson, and claimed by Nobson, cut down? Was it cut down publicly in the day, in the face of the sun, men, women, and children, all the world looking on?—No; it was cut down privately, in the night, in a dark night, nobody *did* see, nobody *could* see.—Hum.—And then with respect and regard to this tree, I am instructed to say, gentlemen, it was a beautiful, an ornamental tree to the spot where it grew. Now can it be thought that any man would come for to go in the middle of the night, nobody seeing, nobody *did* see, nobody *could* see, and cut down a tree, which tree was an ornamental tree, if tree had been his tree?—Certainly no.—And again, gentlemen, we moreover insist, that this tree was not only ornamental to the spot where it grew, but it was a useful tree to the owner: it was a plum-tree, and not only a plum-tree, but I am authorized to say the best of plum-trees, it was a damfin plum.—Now can it be thought, that any man would come for to go, in the middle of the night, nobody seeing, nobody *did* see, nobody *could* see, and cut down a tree; which tree was not only an ornamental tree, but a useful tree; and not only a useful tree, but a plum-tree; and not only a plum-tree, but the best of plum-trees, a damfin plum? Most assuredly no.—If so be then, that this be so, and so it most certainly is, I apprehend no doubt will remain with the court, but my client a verdict will have, with full costs of suits, in such a manner and so forth, as may nevertheless appear notwithstanding.

Sir L. Have you done, Mr. Serjeant?

Mrs. C. You may proceed.

Sir L. Gentlemen of the jury—I am in this cause counsel for Hob—Zouns! I think the head moves.

All. Hey!

Col. No, no, Mrs. Simper jogged the chair with her foot, that was all.

Sir L. For Hercules Hobson—(I could have sworn it had stir'd)—

gentlemen, upon this occasion, attempt to move your passions, by flowing periods, and rhetorical flowers, as Mr. Serjeant has done; no, gentlemen, if I get at your hearts, I will make my way through your heads, however thick they may be—in order to which, I will pursue the learned gentleman, through what he calls his probable proofs; and first, as to this tree's being cut down in the night; in part we will grant him that point, but, under favour, not a dark night, Mr. Serjeant; no, quite the reverse, we can prove that the moon shone bright, with uncommon lustre that night—So that if so be as how people did not see that was none—Serjeant *sneezes*] nay, Mrs. Circuit, if you break the thread of my—

Mrs. C. Me break!—I said nothing I'm sure.

Sir L. That's true, but you sneez'd.

Mrs. C. Not I.

Sir L. I am sure somebody did; it could not be the head---consider the least interruption puts one out of one's—None of our faults, they might have look'd on and seen if they would. And then as to this beautiful tree,

with which Mr. Serjeant has ornamented his spot---No, gentlemen, no such matter at all; I am instructed to say quite the reverse; a stunted tree, a blighted, blasted tree; a tree not only limbless, and leafless, but very near lifeless; that was the true state of the tree: and then as to its use, we own it was a plum-tree indeed, but not of the kind Mr. Serjeant sets forth, a damson plum; our proofs say loudly a bull plum; but if so be and it had been a damson plum, will any man go for to say, that a damson plum is the best kind of plum? not a whit, I take upon me to say it is not a noun substantive plum---with plenty of sugar it does pretty well indeed in a tart, but to eat it by itself, will Mr. Serjeant go to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons—

Serj. [*Appearing suddenly from under the gown.*] The green gages or the orlines.

Mrs. C. As I live 'tis my husband!

Serj. Nay, Sir Luke, don't you run away too---give me a buss---since I was born I never heard a finer reply; I am sorry I did not hear your argument out---but I cou'd not resist.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL CLUB.

THE noble lord on the woofsack asks, in all cases of contested election, what is the jurisdiction to which the injured apply for redress. I agree with him that the jurisdiction is very properly in the lower room; but then what do the members of the lower room decide? They decide on the qualifications of the freeholder, the validity of charters, the custom of places, and the majority of legal elections. Have any one of these different articles in the present case been brought before the lower room? No such thing—there is no complaint against the constituent for being unqualified, there is no pretence of charters infringed; there is not one mention of violated usage, nor one doubt of a very great majority. What then is the plea for refusing the person thus elected by a majority his seat? the plea is, that he was incapacitated by expulsion. This, however, is a shallow pretence for despotism, because there was a time when he was not under

expulsion, and when, according to the acknowledgement even of the ministry themselves, he was legally chosen; why was he then deprived of his seat? I am ashamed to mention why—A secret influence had decreed the deprivation, and the decree was to be obeyed, though it tore up the heart-strings of our glorious constitution. The noble lord has manifested great force of memory in recurring to cases so readily, but, in my opinion, the question should be taken up on a more comprehensive ground, than merely the contest of candidate and candidate; I consider the matter as a dispute between the whole body of British electors, and the self-created authority of the lower room. I am therefore surprized, while the noble lord was so liberal in the distribution of his precedents, that he should forget one of the most capital in our history, where one branch of the legislature took cognizance of the other—This was in the detestable ship money tax

tax of Charles the First's time; a tax which, though notoriously infamous and illegal, the ministers of that period were as strenuous in supporting, as the ministers of the present can be to defend the violation of election. Every body knows that they proceeded to such lengths, as to receive the sanction of the twelve judges, solemnly assembled in the court of Exchequer, for the more expeditious, as well as the more secure purpose of collecting it. Yet what did the succeeding parliament do? in the year 1640 they determined, that it was contrary to law, and injurious to the rights of the subject. They did not hesitate to make one act of legislation interfere with another, where the public good was to be promoted; and thought it better to do that than forge chains for their posterity. The nation at large entered nobly into the dispute, and it was no longer a cause between the king and Mr. Hampden, but a contention between the people of England and an arbitrary administration. Now had our forefathers acted upon the principles recommended by the noble lord on the woolstack; and for fear of encouraging each other to struggle for their liberties, had tamely submitted to the oppressors yoke, what should we have been at this moment? we should have been slaves in the most abject sense of the expression, and the mandates of every little tyrant in office, would be insolently dealt out to us, as the laws of the constitution.

This being the case, most illustrious l—ds, I am determined with the noble mover of the bill, to join my feeble voice to the cry of the people, and the more I hear them exclaim, the more I shall be convinced of their virtue. We are not now discussing the trifling punctilios of place and precedence, but debating upon the happiness of a great empire; this is not a time for smooth words or delicate resolutions.—The violated right of election has given our freedom a deeper stab than the twelve years discontinuance of parliament in the reign of Charles the First; I hope therefore, though the present bill should even be rejected, as the omnipotence of a majority may easily overset both reason and justice, that the genuine spirit of liberty will still increase; and that if session after session our hopes of redress

should be frustrated, I nevertheless trust upon the next general election, to have such a compact previously entered into between the constituent and the representative, as will procure an equal representation, and re-establish the constitution of the kingdom.

Such were the chief arguments upon the famous bill of Victor Americanus, which the reader will find at length in page 247 for the month of last May, together with the protest that followed upon its rejection.

Having thus obliged our readers with the three celebrated speeches of the three celebrated orators in the upper club-room, on the motion for reversing the adjudication of the proceedings relative to the Middlesex election, we now turn to the debate which arose upon the propositions offered to the consideration of the same room, in favour of America, by L. Verus Paternulus (the D. of R—) who introduced the business in the following manner:

Most illustrious l—s,

NOTWITHSTANDING the boasted vigilance of administration, notwithstanding the state of the British empire grows hourly more and more alarming, and notwithstanding the crisis to which our present unhappy disputes with America have arrived, we are now upon the point of a prorogation, without seeing any thing done for the benefit of the nation, and the solemn assurances given us at the commencement of the session, like

The baseless fabrick of a vision
vanish totally into air, and

Leave not a wreck behind.

At the opening of the present sessions, the dangerous state of the American colonies was particularly recommended to our attention, and we were justly given to understand, that the restoration of unanimity between our subjects on the different sides of the Atlantic, was a matter of the last importance; from this seeming attention to an affair of unquestionable consequence, many flattered themselves, that even the blessed set of ministers, who now superintend the business of this unhappy kingdom, were for once really desirous of doing something praise-worthy, or that they had accidentally blundered upon an object highly necessary for the consideration of a British parliament.—

The

The issue, however, is as melancholy as the beginning was agreeable. The fairy dream in which our imaginations were so pleasingly engaged, is now converted to a most mortifying scene of disappointment, and we wake from the illusion of imaginary happiness, to experience an additional pang in the accumulating wretchedness of our country.

If our ministers, nobly as they are insensible to shame, had no regard whatever for their reputation, one would at least suppose, that they would have manifested some little anxiety for their interest. One would suppose, that the same depravity of principle which led them to acquire, would lead them to aim at security in their offices; and that they would endeavour to avoid the storm of public wrath, however they might despair of gaining the public approbation. I am therefore astonished, that they themselves should not bestow a single thought on what they have so earnestly recommended to our attention. We are, as I have already observed, upon the eve of a prorogation, and yet so far has the great business of America been neglected, that we have not heard a syllable from them on the subject, though it constituted so essential a part of the r——l speech at the opening of the sessions. To what, my l—s, shall we attribute this shameful incongruity? If we impute it to design—it argues a profligacy of character that makes the puppets of the present hour dangerous to the community: if we ascribe it to weakness, it argues them utterly unfit for their offices. Let them take their choice of the alternative, their choice of the artful knave, or the incorrigible fool, and in either point of view they are a disgrace to the very name of government.

But as the interest of the nation must not be sacrificed to the fraud, or the incapacity of administration; as I trust this assembly will always watch attentively over the public good, however that good may be disregarded by the more immediate superintendents of the state, I shall beg leave to propose some resolutions relative to American affairs, which I flatter myself will have a tendency to restore peace in the colonies, and reflect honour upon the mother country.

Here Lucius Verus Paterculus proposed the eighteen resolutions, which the reader will find in page 287. of our Magazine for June; he then concluded with some asperities on the conduct of Publius Varro (L. H——) the minister for the American department, who answered him to this effect:

Most illustrious l—s,

AS I have ever made it a first principle to maintain a strict neutrality during party commotions, as it has been my pride, no less than my happiness, to attend solely to the duties of my office, and to preserve my honest independence as a member of this illustrious assembly, I own it surprises me not a little, to find party busily meddling itself with my conduct, even as a man, from a mistaken idea of my behaviour in the service of government; liberality of sentiment, however, is not the characteristic of the present period; nor are the patriots of the hour the most eminently distinguished for their love of justice; on the contrary they are eternally making their *beliefs*, their facts; and drawing their inferences from premises founded wholly on their own conjecture: yet, in spite of prejudice, in spite of misrepresentation, I shall confidently enter upon the subject of my defence, and possibly prove myself a more disinterested friend to this kingdom, than many who particularly plume themselves upon an unbounded popularity. Since the period in which I first had the honour of being employed as minister in the A——n department, it has been my unalterable study to pursue such measures as appeared most conducive to the interest both of the mother country and the colonies, without once losing sight of the great constitutional point, the supremacy which the former should always possess over the latter, and which is no less necessary for the welfare of the Americans, than necessary for the honour of the British parliament. It is true indeed, administration has frequently sent over disagreeable orders to the governors of several provinces; orders which bore perhaps marks of severity, if the cause remained unknown, and which possibly deserved the name of oppressive, if issued to operate upon people yielding a proper subordination to the laws, and living in a state of tranquillity. But who,

my

my l---s, will take upon him to assert, that when the colonies rise up in a daring opposition to all legal authority; when they deny their dependence upon this kingdom; when they attack the lives of such among them as seem well affected to the parent state, and when they will not suffer English vessels to carry on a peaceable commerce, nor indeed any commerce at all with English ports in America; who, I say, in such a case, will assert, that the mother country should quietly sit down under the flagitious insolence of her dependencies, that she should tamely suffer injury after injury, and allow the colonies to rule her with a rod of iron, for fear of being charged with a severity of conduct towards the colonies? The minister, who in such a case neglected to vindicate her just rights, would shamefully betray them: timidity is treason where the happiness of our country is at stake, and a man would deserve as much to be impeached at your bar, my l---s, who scandalously shrunk from the defence of your rights, as if he had actually given them up.

The irresolution of government with regard to the affairs of America, is a matter of much triumph to the gentlemen in opposition, and the difficulty of reconciling the differences so unhappily subsisting between us and our colonies affords an incessant opportunity for descanting, either upon the weakness, or the wickedness of administration. For my own part, however, I think these differences might have been long since amicably adjusted, were it not for the conduct of our patriots, who are continually throwing obstacles in the way of a reconciliation, and as continually accusing the ministry with keeping open a wound, where the radical means of cure is totally denied by themselves.

To support the justice of this assertion, my l---s, let us only turn our eyes to the institution of the Stamp act, loudly as it has been execrated, and universally fashionable as it is become to execrate every law that raises a revenue immediately upon the Americans.—The Stamp Act at its institution was certainly as repugnant to the principles of freedom, as at the time of its repeal; a measure which is now declared to be self-evidently wrong,

must surely have appeared wrong on its first agitation, in the two wisest, the two justest, as well as the two greatest assemblies of this kingdom; yet so far were our patriots at the time from being alarmed at any violence offered to the constitution; so far was a Revenue Act upon America judged repugnant to the real principles of freedom, that little or no opposition was made to the bill in parliament, and even many of the American agents themselves allowed it to be as salutary a mode of raising money, as any that had been thought of by preceding administrations.—The law was therefore passed with as much indifference as any other law, and the colonies never thought of denying obedience to it till they were encouraged to such a denial by the patriots of the mother country.—It is true indeed the colonies expressed a dissatisfaction at the Stamp Act, but what people are ever pleased with paying Taxes? we ourselves on this side the Atlantic, are seldom much delighted when new burthens are imposed upon us; on the contrary a general exclamation accompanies every fresh tax we lay upon the people; though the money raised is absolutely raised for their own service, they deem themselves oppressed in raising it; and require two or three years to reconcile their minds to the necessary means of promoting the national security.—This was the case entirely with the colonies—they did not relish a new tax—they considered it oppressive—but never once dreamt of refusing obedience to it, till the patriots of the mother country desired them to refuse; till the patriotic wish of getting into place, rendered it necessary to make a formidable party against Administration; then the power claimed by the British parliament of subjecting the colonies to a revenue was found utterly incompatible with the principles of freedom, and the express declarations of Magna Charta: then a breach was to be effected between the different sides of the Atlantic, and the Americans were to discontinue their trade, that the losses consequently resulting to this kingdom, might arm the populace on the side of faction, and induce them to attribute the decay of their manufactures wholly to the ignorance, or the tyranny of government.

[To be continued.]

On the PROFESSION of a PLAYER.

ESSAY I.

Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res.
HOR.

THAT the profession of a player was anciently held sometimes as contemptible, and sometimes as odious, is known to all who are acquainted with the history of mankind; but the causes of this are also known. Stage-playing being originally nothing better than coarse and rustic buffoonery, when Thespis or such as Thespis exhibited their performances in a cart, it could not fail to be contemptible; and when the idea of contempt is once annexed to a profession it is not easily removed—hence it was that the business of stage-playing was appropriated to slaves or to the meanest of the people. That the profession was odious, there is no wonder; since the ancient comedy was a barefaced attack upon living characters, who were brought upon the stage and exposed to public scorn. In more modern times wherever the christian religion was established, players were looked upon with a most unfavourable eye, because their shews tended to keep alive the fictions of heathenish idolatry; and however much later times may have improved in liberality of sentiments, it must be acknowledged, that their prejudices against the profession of a player, have continued much longer than could have been expected. The effects have remained after the causes have ceased; and because players had once been obnoxious for having fomented paganism, they were obnoxious still, when paganism was no longer an object of attention: the human mind continued its aversion to them, as a man, who had been tossed at sea, feels himself agitated long after he is upon land, or as the foolish person mentioned by Mr. Locke, who being accustomed to strike the hours in imitation of a neighbouring clock, continued to strike after the clock was removed.

But the present age beholds the profession of a player in a proper light, and treats it accordingly. We now see that it ought to be ranked amongst the learned professions: for the truth is, that in order to be a good player, there is required a greater share of genius, knowledge, and accomplishments,

August, 1770.

than for any one profession whatever; for this reason, that the profession of a player comprehends the whole system of human life.—*quicquid agunt homines*. When I talk thus, I talk of an universal player; and surely in order to be that, in any degree of perfection, all that I have now mentioned is necessary. For any one of what are commonly called the three learned professions, viz. Law, physic, and divinity, there is, no doubt, required much knowledge and much address, or many accomplishments. But the player must have a share of the requisites of each of these classes of men, because he must alternately represent an individual characteristic of each. Mr. Dryden's fine satirical lines on the duke of Buckingham,

“And in the space of one revolving moon,
[soon,”

Is poet, statesman, fidler and buff—may with a little variation be seriously applied to the universal player: for he must in the space of a moon be lawyer, divine, and physician, with all the other characters or discriminations of the human species, which have been formed in society. In Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON's noble prologue, at the opening of Drury-lane theatre, it is said of SHAKESPEARE—

“Each change of many coloured life
he drew.”

The same may be said of a player, who animates the paintings of SHAKESPEARE. We who live at present, have an opportunity of observing a wonderful example of what I have now set forth. MR. GARRICK exhibits in his own person such a variety of characters, with such propriety and excellence as not only to catch the immediate applause of the multitude, but to be the delight and admiration of the judicious, enlightened and philosophical spectators: as was said of Terence,

Primores populi arripuit populumque tributum.

When I maintain that learning is necessary to a player, who is to represent a man of learning, I do not mean that he is to be understood to have as much learning as may be annexed to the character which he represents. Thus, in order to appear well upon the stage, as a lawyer, a physician, or a divine, it certainly is not necessary to have a deep knowledge, either of law,
D d d
physick

physick or divinity; yet it is necessary to have so much knowledge as to enter into the general scope of the character, and have a just perception of the different expressions: not to mention that without some knowledge of the science belonging to each character, it is impossible fully to see the blunders and absurdities, arising from ignorance, petulance and conceit, which often constitute the ridicule of the part, and appear unmeaning and insipid, if not set off by the player with due intelligence and poignancy.

It may, therefore, be fairly maintained that the more knowledge a player has, the more will he excel in his profession; and so true is this, that superior judges of theatrical excellence can discern improvements even in the performance of Mr. GARRICK, upon seeing him again in characters where they had once imagined it impossible for him to be greater: for Mr. GARRICK is by study and observation continually adding to his stock of science, and enriching his mind with new ideas, towards which his late travels through a good part of Europe have no doubt very much contributed, and the fertility of his own lively fancy is always producing fresh thoughts.

But not only are learning and science necessary for an universal player; he must also have all the genteel accomplishments—he must be an *elegans for-
marum spectator*—he must have elevation and tenderness of sentiment, dignity and ease of deportment—he must even have a knowledge of the weaknesses, the follies, the awkwardness, and rusticity of human life. Let us recollect Mr. GARRICK in *Hamlet* and *Abel-Drummer*, *Lear* and *Sharp*, *Henry the fourth* and *Ranger*, and the truth of what has now been observed will appear at one view. I grant that to be an universal player a man must be born with extraordinary talents and must employ unwearied pains; and even that these should have their effect, a long course of practice is necessary, and every year will bring a greater degree of excellence. But the requisites for an universal player, must be found in a greater or less degree, in every player who would hope to excel in his profession; so that the more knowledge that he acquires in the depart-

ment, or, to use the stage phrase, the *walk*, for which nature has intended him, the more will he be distinguished, and without a competent share of knowledge, it will be in vain for him to tread the stage.

We may indeed be told that we have had many players, whose names it would be invidious to mention, who though brought from the dregs of the populace, and grossly ignorant, have set the audience in a roar, and exhibited low comic characters, with much truth, as well as in a diverting manner. As to this it must be observed, that knowledge is not to be circumscribed to what we learn in books and schools; a great variety of it is picked up in the practice of life; and however ignorant low comedians may have been in a relative sense, it may be affirmed that none of them, who have excelled, have been destitute of discernment and observation in the sphere in which they have moved; so that they cannot be said to have been ignorant of their *own subjects*, if that term may be here used. I would however beg leave to differ from the philosophers of old, who, when treating of the duties of men in their several stations, and comparing them to players, say, that “there is no matter what part is assigned to a performer, whether that of a king or a peasant”—The question is—has he done his part well? For though there is no doubt that he who performs the part of a peasant well, is better than he who performs the part of a king ill, yet a player is entitled to a greater degree of praise in proportion as he represents a lesser or greater character, and also in proportion to the variety of characters which he represents.

[ESSAY II. in our next.]

To BENJ. BUSBY.

S I R,

I Have read your rude and illiberal attack on a letter in the London Magazine for June, signed Aristarchus, with equal astonishment and indignation. With astonishment, to find a writer so weak as to think to refute argument by abuse. With indignation, to see such scurrility flow from your pen in the public prints, and could be excusable only in those who received the whole of their education

within the purlieus of Billingsgate. You are pleased to insinuate that Aristarchus is a LIAR, for saying that the Monthly Reviewers attributed by implication the Defence of the Proceedings in the House of Commons to Dr. Blackstone. But, sir, suppose he was mistaken in this position, does it follow that he LIED; *i. e.* that he himself knew it to be false, but that he meant to persuade others it was true? Aristarchus scorns to lie, and pities every man who is as ready as Ben. Busby to asperse the character of a person who is unknown to him. That Aristarchus was mistaken he is now sensible; he very readily acknowledges it, is very glad that he is sensible of his mistake notwithstanding even your abusive letter was the means to it, and he will inform you what led him and some others into this error. The Defence of the Proceedings, &c. was declared in the title page to be by the author of the Answer to the Question stated, and in the table of contents in the Appendix to the Review for 1769, Dr. Blackstone's name was affixed to A Letter to the Author of the Question stated; it appeared therefore to Aristarchus and some others, that this was calling Dr. Blackstone by implication the author of the Defence, &c. a mistake very easily committed, and the more so, as upon that supposition some reason might be assigned for the Monthly Reviewers high encomium on so mean a performance. But Aristarchus now finds, that the Answer to the Question stated, and the Letter to the Author of the Question stated, are very different productions.

But what advantage can accrue to the reputation of the Monthly Review by this discovery I cannot conceive. For surely it would be much more pardonable in critics, HASTILY to conclude a pamphlet to be excellent which they supposed to be written by an eminent writer, than ATTENTIVELY to read a paltry production and to pronounce it to be a capital piece. What thanks therefore for this discovery do the Monthly Reviewers owe to their egregious advocate Ben. Busby? But having seen the absurdities in the Defence, &c. pointed out by

Aristarchus, you are ashamed of the character given of it by the Reviewers, and affirm that they do not call it a *masterly performance*. It is no great wonder, that a writer who is so fond as you of accusing another of *lying*, should himself be guilty of *prevaricating*. For will you deny, that if they do not use those very identical words, that they use words to that effect? Will you deny that they term it a *capital piece*? Will you deny that they add, his arguments have given them a *very high opinion of his abilities*? Will you deny that they declare the Answer to the Question stated to be indeed a *masterly performance*? Will you deny that they likewise call the author of those absurdities in the Defence, &c. a *first-rate writer*? If you cannot deny these things, if you cannot prove that a *capital piece* is not a *masterly performance*, and that a *first-rate writer* is a *writer of absurdities*, it is plain that whatever else you are able to perform, you are not able to defend the Monthly Reviewers. Whether you, Mr. Ben. Busby, have the honour to be one of the descendants of the famous doctor of that name I know not, but this I know, it would have been an advantage to you to have been one of his scholars; as he would certainly by *flogging* have subdued your angry spirit, and eradicated your love of scurrility.

I am, sir, as every "honest man" ought to be, your's and every one's

July 16, Sincere well-wisher,
1770. ARISTARCHUS.

Genuine Minutes of the Trial between the Right Hon. George Onslow and the Rev. Mr. John Horne, at Guildford, August 1, 1770. Taken in Short-hand by a Gentleman present.

THE declaration in this cause was opened by Mr. Ladd; being for writing, and causing to be published in the Public Advertiser of the 14th and 18th of July, 1769, two libels signed *Another Freeholder of Surry* and for defamatory and libellous words spoken by the defendant at a general meeting of the freeholders of the county of Surry, at Epsom; after which Mr. Serjeant Leigh then went on, and spoke as follows:

* See M. R. for Jan. p. 59.
for Feb. p. 146.

† See M. R. for Aug. p. 158.

‡ See M. R.
My

My lord, and you gentlemen of the jury, the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, is a privy counsellor, a lord of the treasury, and one of the members for this county, and who has been most grossly and infamously attacked in his character by the defendant Mr. Horne, who is vicar of New Brentford, and who had no cause whatever for libelling Mr. Onslow in the manner he has done, and speaking of him with the scurrility he did at the last general meeting of the freeholders of this county, at Epsom, and who had no connections with the defendant in his life-time; yet notwithstanding the defendant Mr. Horne has publicly taken upon himself to accuse Mr. Onslow with the most infamous corruption, in the sale of a public office, being the post or office of surveyor of the customs of Piscataway in New Hants, in North America, and abusing him in a most scurrilous manner, in his address to the freeholders of this county, at the meeting at Epsom, the scurrility made use of by the defendant Mr. Horne against Mr. Onslow, when and where he expressed himself as follows: "I expected to meet George Onslow here, I would have told him my opinion of him, I know him well, I have carried many letters from him to Mr. Wilkes, full of professions of friendship, which he never kept, or intended to keep, but where his interest was concerned: as for instructing him, I would as soon instruct the winds or the waves; and if he will wave his privilege, I will wave my gown." The defendant, Mr. Horne, not content with this scurrility and contempt of the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, at Epsom, and robbing him of his good character, which we shall prove, but he also caused a libel to be published in the Public Advertiser of the 14th of July, 1769. And there never was a libel published more villainous, and treating the plaintiff in the most unworthy manner ever man was treated with, who holds the high office he does, and which a person of the dullest apprehension might know who is the person meant in such libel. And the defendant, Mr. Horne, not content with this explanation, and publishing such libel, caused another libel to be published in the same Public Advertiser of the 18th of July, 1769.

The plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, had two different kinds of prosecution against the defendant Mr. Horne, at his choice, a criminal one by information or indictment, a civil one by an action for damages. In the first, the defendant, Mr. Horne, would not have had an opportunity of justifying his charge, as in the latter he might: and therefore the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, preferred the last, and brought his action here in this county, as in case the infamous charge brought against him was true, his constituents would never have chose him again; and as it was highly necessary for him to clear himself of these wicked and groundless aspersions, which he now challenges the defendant, Mr. Horne, to prove here in this court. And therefore it was now necessary, that the letters and libels should now be read to you.

[Here Mr. Horne's two letters were read, which it is thought unnecessary to insert here, as they have already appeared in most of the public prints.]

Serj. Leigh. Now, gentlemen, I am sure you never saw a libel which contains more abuse, and from the ironical cast therein, you must easily see through it, and which the dullest man might easily see through, and who is meant; and publishes to the world the supposed truth of the first libel. And therefore the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, for this gross and public affront, brought his action against the defendant, Mr. Horne, from a consciousness that the same was intirely false, and in order to clear his character, and obtain redress and relief in a court of justice, and in order to clear up this affair to his constituents; and therefore did not chuse to proceed by way of indictment or information, but to proceed in the manner he now does, in order to give the defendant, Mr. Horne, the opportunity of proving all or either of the gross aspersions cast by him on the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, in his libels and infamous expressions.

The author of these libels was not long concealed, and Mr. Horne discovered himself to be the author of them, and left his name with Mr. Woodfall, the printer of the paper. And we shall now call witnesses to prove he is the author of these libels,

and of his expressions at the meeting of the freeholders of this county at Epsom, on the 26th of June, 1769, and then it will remain in your breasts what damages you will give the plaintiff Mr. Onslow, for such false and gross aspersions; as we shall easily prove that Mr. Onslow is the person meant in these libels, and which, if such aspersions were true, the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, could never shew his face in this county; and therefore as the same is intirely false, the same is a gross and unjust attack upon the plaintiff Mr. Onslow, and his character, who is a privy-counsellor, a lord of the treasury, and representative of this county. And therefore we do not doubt, you will give Mr. Onslow ample and exemplary damages, such as which in your own breasts you think he deserves, from the character and situation he bears in life. And therefore we will first call witnesses to prove the defendant Mr. Horne's expressions at the meeting at Epsom. Call Mr. Cotes.

Phineas Cotes.

Mr. Cotes, Do you remember what day the last general meeting of the freeholders of this county at Epsom was?

A. Yes, it was Monday the 26th of June, 1769.

Q. For what purpose was that meeting called?

A. It was called pursuant to an advertisement in the daily paper of June 16, 1769, and was for presenting an address to the throne.

Q. Do you remember to have seen Mr. Horne there on that day?

A. Yes, sir, he was.

Q. Do you recollect the subject that passed at that time in general?

A. It was for a redress of grievances to the throne, and relating to the election of the county of Middlesex.

Q. Did you hear the defendant, Mr. Horne, say any thing, and what, relating to Mr. Onslow?

A. Yes; he said he was a freeholder, and came there expecting to meet George Onslow; and that he had carried many letters from him to Mr. Wilkes, then at Paris, wherein were many professions of friendship, but that he never kept his word with him, or meant so to do, and that he believed he never meant to keep his word, except where his interest was concern-

ed; that he came there to tell him his own, and that if he would waive his privilege, he would cast off his gown.

Q. Are you sure those are the words he spoke?

A. As near as I can recollect, to the best of my remembrance, or words to that effect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Glynn.

Q. Do you remember whether the words mentioned by you, were the exact words spoke by Mr. Horne, at the meeting, or only the substance?

A. I cannot say they were the exact words.

Q. What distance was you from Mr. Horne at that meeting?

A. Close by him.

Q. Were there many people at that meeting?

A. Yes; but not so many as were expected.

Q. You say Mr. Horne began by saying he was a freeholder, and that he came there expecting to meet George Onslow?

A. He did; and made use of other expressions, and mentioned Mr. Onslow's name frequently.

Q. Did he mention in particular, that he had received letters from Mr. Onslow to Mr. Wilkes, wherein were many professions of friendship; were they his particular words?

A. I do not recollect the words in general, but he said, If Mr. Onslow would waive his privilege, he would pull off his gown.

Q. Were they the exact words?

A. No, sir, I do not believe they were the exact words, but to that effect.

Q. Was not the word false return used upon this occasion at the meeting?

A. I cannot particularly say.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Onslow of this conversation?

A. No; nor do I remember to have seen Mr. Onslow, or talk to him about it.

Q. Did you ever speak of this discourse before last assizes?

A. I do not remember I did.

Q. Was there many people then present at the meeting, which took notice of Mr. Horne's words?

A. I cannot say.

Thomas Philpot called and sworn.

Mr. Bishop.

Q. Mr. Philpot, do you remember the

the words spoke by Mr. Horne at the last Epsom meeting?

A. I do remember them well: he told us of the impropriety of the return of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex; and said that he was a freeholder of this county, and that he came there expecting to meet George Onslow, but am sorry to find he is not here; if he had, I would have told him my opinion of him. I know George Onslow very well, I have carried messages, or letters, from him to Mr. Wilkes, with professions of friendship which he never intended to keep, and that he did not wonder at it, as he believed he never intended to keep his word but where his interest was concerned; and after mentioning that he came here to meet George Onslow, as before, he said, if he would wave his privilege, I would pull off my gown; and further said, in regard to instructing the members, that should George Onslow even come and promise us his assistance, I would not believe him.

Q. Were they the very words?

A. He said, I came here expecting to meet George Onslow, and am sorry he is not here, as I have before mentioned, but upon my word cannot say exactly, but upon my word I understood him so, and believe they were the very words Mr. Horne used: and further said, if Mr. Onslow would wave his privilege, he would wave his gown.

Q. Was there any other conversation then used?

A. Yes; about instructing the members, and petitioning the throne for a redress of grievances, and there were many gentlemen met upon the occasion; and I went there to the meeting with intention of seeing what passed, and as I was going to the meeting, I met Mr. Onslow about a mile or two from his house, and told him I was going to Epsom, when he desired me to tell him what passed there; and I did not attend the business of the meeting as a freeholder, but only for curiosity, and by the desire of Mr. Onslow, who said he could not divine what was to be the ceremony or intention of the meeting of that day, and he desired me to communicate to him what passed at such meeting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Messing.

Q. Are you sure they are the very

words which were spoken by Mr. Horne?

A. They are, and I retain them in my memory better than any other; and Mr. Horne further said, respecting instructing the Members in regard to the Address, that as for instructing Mr. Onslow, he might as well instruct the wind or the water.

Q. Did Mr. Horne make use of both those expressions?

A. Both expressions, I believe.

Q. Are you clear and positive to both those expressions?

A. I am not.

H. S. Woodfall, sworn.

Mr. Ladd.

Are you the printer of the Public Advertiser?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you print the letter dated the 11th of July 1769?

A. I did.

Q. How long after the publication of that letter was it, that you informed Mr. Onslow who was the author of it?

A. I cannot say how long, but I acquainted Mr. Onslow who was the author.

Q. Upon what occasion was it that you informed Mr. Onslow of it?

A. Mr. Onslow having sent me a letter in consequence of the advertisement, was the occasion of my sending to Mr. Horne, who then desired me to acquaint Mr. Onslow that he was the author.

Q. Have you the original letter?

A. No; it is destroyed, as other letters are.

Q. Did you receive the other letter from Mr. Horne?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you receive that letter?

A. I cannot inform you.

Q. Is that destroyed?

A. Yes; that like other letters is destroyed.

Q. Have you searched carefully after it?

A. I have, but cannot find it.

Q. Was it of the same hand-writing as the other?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know Mr. Horne's hand-writing?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Have you had letters from him

A. Yes, but I do not know that they were of his hand-writing.

Q. How have you received letters from him?

A. I have received letters from him by the penny-post.

Q. Have you seen him write?

A. Yes; but did not particularly observe him in so doing.

Q. Do you believe that last letter to be his hand-writing?

A. I do.

Mr. Messing. My lord, this I submit is not admissible evidence, and submit to your lordship, that it is no proof of the publication of that letter from the press, as Mr. Woodfall does not prove it to be a copy of the letter itself, having never seen or examined the print with the letter, and the least difference may give a great variance.

Q. Mr. Woodfall, did you print that letter from the original?

A. Yes, sir, I did, and believe it is a copy.

Q. Do you pretend to say it is a literal copy?

A. I do not pretend to say it, I did not examine it with the printed paper afterwards, nor did I set the press, but believe that my men did ignorantly make an alteration.

Q. What was this alteration?

A. My men did add the word Esq; to Mr. Onslow's name, and I did not read the letter more than once.

Serjeant Glynn.

I submit to your lordship, that wherever a paper is referred to as evidence, that paper must be proved, which is not yet done; and it is more glaringly necessary in this case, for Mr. Woodfall only says, it was copied from a paper which he believes to be the hand-writing of Mr. Horne, and in this case it must be proved to be a literal copy, and the jury cannot be satisfied with the general contents of it; and from the evidence before the jury and your lordship, it is impossible for Mr. Woodfall to say that the letter now attempted to be produced as evidence, is a literal copy of the letter, as he never read or examined the letter with the press, and did not set the press; and it may be presumed, that his servants, who set the press, must be the only witnesses that can speak to it; and to prove to the jury, that the paper, now attempted to be produced, is a

literal copy of the letter sent by Mr. Horne to Mr. Woodfall, and that such evidence would be much better evidence, and who could give a more satisfactory account, and submit to your lordship that parole evidence ought not to be allowed, especially as they might have had better, and therefore object that this letter now attempted to be proved, may not be read in evidence, as the original copy was necessary to be produced to prove it Mr. Horne's letter; and as many mistakes are often made by printers, and that the least omission in copying the letter into declarations, often proves fatal to such declarations; and that a learned judge had lately given his opinion, that a literal error was often of the most fatal consequence, so much as to quash a whole proceeding, and therefore submit that parole evidence ought not now to be admitted, as the best evidence should have been got; and it must be some person to prove it, who hath compared the copy with the original, and it must be proved to be a copy or a counterpart, and which Mr. Woodfall only says, he believes the original to be of Mr. Horne's hand-writing, and therefore it cannot be now said to be the printed paper to appear before your lordship and the gentlemen of the jury; and I take it clearly, that this printed paper, or a copy of the original letter or paper, is not proved to be a true copy unless Mr. Woodfall had been the copier, and had compared and examined it with the original: and therefore hope your lordship will think it is not such a copy as ought to be read.

Mr. Bishop. My lord, I hope that within the general rule of evidence, what is proved will be sufficient that the printed paper or letter ought to be read, because it is the best evidence we can get; and if this is not allowed, proofs of the like kind in the ordinary and common cases will be attended with the most fatal consequences, and be a high reflection on, and disgrace to, courts of justice; and as the printed copy is printed in the usual and common method of printing, and Mr. Woodfall, as having seen Mr. Horne write, says he received the original letter from him, and believes the same to be of his hand-writing, and that the letter is destroyed; and therefore as it is the best evidence we can get, I hope

the

the court will allow the same to be read, but submit the same to your lordship.

Lord Mansfield. The general rule is to produce the first or best evidence, and original writings must be produced to be proved, but if the original writings or records cannot be produced, it shall be supplied by the next best evidence, such as the counterpart of any deed, or a true copy, if not by parole evidence as to the contents; and if the copy of any writing, or counterpart of any deed, hath been accidentally destroyed, the next best evidence will be allowed, and parole evidence is the last evidence, and is only good when no other can be got; as when a paper, deed, or writing, hath been collusively taken away, or wilfully destroyed; and in every case where it is so lost it may be supplied by such other evidence.

With respect to the consequence of literal errors and omissions, I shall not now speak; the learned judge who tried the former cause, hath since had his doubts, and therefore shall not now give any opinion on it.

I have no doubt of the loss of the letter, and the plaintiff is to supply the defect as well as he can: it is lost by Mr. Woodfall who is the agent of the defendant, without any particular orders or directions from him, and destroyed as other letters usually are; and that the original letter was of the hand-writing of the defendant, and I have no doubt of the evidence of Mr. Woodfall, who says he received the letters from the defendant, and believes that the original was of his hand-writing, and am well satisfied that the loss of the letter is such a one as may be supplied; but as the printer's setter and composer of the press is living, and is not called, and as Mr. Woodfall never set the press, or examined the printed copy, I therefore am of opinion that for want of the person who set the press, the evidence given is deficient, not being the best evidence which might have been had.

A true copy of a deed, after lost, may be received in evidence; also the contents of a deed from a true copy may be received in evidence after the deed is lost, or death of the person making the same.

I remember Mr. Chambers, of the Temple, was admitted to prove the

copy of a deed, without saying he believed it to be a true copy, which was the best evidence that could be had. The evidence here given is not the best evidence that might have been had, and therefore the evidence given is not sufficient.

Mr. Horne. My lord, if your lordship pleases, I beg leave to make a remark in this cause.—My lord, the letter attempted to be proved, was published a fortnight after the first, and the original letter was kept for near three months on Mr. Woodfall's file, as he believed, before it was destroyed; and Mr. Onslow, therefore, might have procured it, or desired Mr. Woodfall to keep the same, and prevented its being destroyed; and which omission I submit to your lordship the power of admitting other evidence in lieu of the original, which might have been had on such an application.

Setj. Glynn. My lord, and gentlemen of the jury, I must beg leave to speak to this matter, on the behalf of my client, Mr. Horne, the defendant; and this action is brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, who is a member for this county, and a person in possession of many lucrative places, and is brought as his council has declared in vindication of his character which is pretended to be greatly injured; and with respect to that of his character, it hath been said, that you, gentlemen, are to assess large damages, such which it may be supposed that he hath received, whether the same is the ruin of the defendant or not; from which, gentlemen, you are not at a loss to find, that the true motive of the right honourable gentleman's bringing his action here, in his own county, is vengeance; and I am not a little surprized to find that the gentlemen on the other side have gone first, upon the words pretended to be spoken by the defendant at the meeting at Epsom, and as they are the last in the record, and are a new charge brought into the declaration since the last trial, and the Right Honourable Mr. Onslow formerly alledged that the cause of bringing his action in this county, was, that he had very material evidence to produce, instead of which he hath now added a charge, libellous words spoken at the last county meeting by the defendant, Mr. Horne, who is a freeholder of this county, and

and who went there upon the county business, which was to advise about giving instructions to the members for the county, for presenting a petition to the throne for redress of grievances, and the defendant, Mr. Horne, there had a full right to canvass his representative's conduct; and so far on the plaintiff Mr. Onslow's having any reason to brag of bringing this trial into the county of Surry. It is an insult to the jury, to try one of its constituents before his brother freeholders, and for giving at the county meeting his sentiments and opinion why the instructing of Mr. Onslow would be to no purpose; and this action is very extraordinary in my conception, and I hope that the right honourable gentleman will be taught better by the event of this trial, than to dare to attempt to stop the mouths of his constituents, when speaking for the general business of the county; and therefore, if he succeeds in this trial, your mouths are to be stopped, and you are to be restrained from examining or inquiring into the conduct of your representative; and a good way of stopping the constituents' mouths; and especially if so, it will be a fine precedent, indeed, if damages are to be recovered for words spoken in censure of conduct of a member of parliament, at a meeting where it was the principal business of that meeting to talk of the behaviour and conduct of the representatives, and debate upon public measures. These were the nature of the words for which Mr. Onslow brought this action, and expects a view of enormous damages, and I do not think that you, gentlemen, will doubt or hesitate one moment on this part of the charge, on which you can by any means find a verdict for the plaintiff Mr. Onslow; and as to the charge of the letter of the 18th of July, the defendant doth not at all assert, that the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, is the person alluded to by the words; the Right Honourable Mr. —, and the lord of the treasury, were put separately and distinctly, and might mean two distinct persons, and the letter concludes with desiring the plaintiff to inform the writer who the person was that was charged with the infamous corruption, and which letter is signed, Another Freeholder of the County of Surry, and addressed to the August 1770.

plaintiff: this, gentlemen, is what the constituent has a right to ask of his representative, and it was the more just to address this letter to him, as he sat at the treasury board, and who might be most able to inform his constituents of the truth of the matter, as it was charged on a lord at that board; as the infamous traffic for places is carried on by some ministers, and people of the highest rank, was too notorious, and setting about an enquiry to detect the dishonourable barrister mentioned in the letter, was a laudable proceeding, and it is plain from Lord Hillsborough's evidence that the letter was founded on a fact, that Mr. Onslow's name had been made use of, and it was therefore of great service to the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, to put it in his power to clear himself from the stain which that charge brought on him, the defendant, Mr. Horne, was therefore his friend, and it was his undoubted right and duty for him to prosecute his libeller, but he declined the same, although he was not mistaken in the person. And Mrs. Smith, the person who had really injured the honourable gentleman in his character, and who actually transacted the villainous business mentioned in the letter, and who had dared to make use of Mr. Onslow's name, and was the proper object of his prosecution; she, gentlemen, should have been begun with, but instead thereof, neglecting calling her to any account for the same, although the right honourable gentleman would not have wanted any assistance towards the effect of a prosecution of her that could have been given him; yet the plaintiff was not content therewith, but attacked the defendant, Mr. Horne, who did nothing more than what he had a right to do; therefore, gentlemen, I hope that you will consider the defendant, Mr. Horne, as no ways culpable, and will acquit him; but if you should differ from me in opinion, and find a verdict for the plaintiff, then I hope you will not think of assessing large damages: especially as the plaintiff Mr. Onslow hath a pension of two thousand pounds a year, and a lucrative place of a thousand a year besides his estate, and hope that therefore no pecuniary advantage will be given to him, by a verdict obtained in this trial, which will not redound

dound to his character, to clear up his reputation : I cannot help observing the flat contradiction of the two witnesses, who prove the defendant's, Mr. Horne's words spoken at Epsom ; and it is not pretended, although so many gentlemen were at the meeting, that any other heard the words pretended to be spoken : you are, gentlemen, made to believe, that the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, hath brought this action merely for the sake of his character and honour, and also that his character must be greatly hurt by the publishing of the libels ; and although much hath been said, relating to the words mentioned in the papers, yet with respect thereto, I submit to you, is no foundation of any action, and I do not find that the plaintiff, by the letters in the papers, hath been discharged from any of his places, or injured in his character ; and it is the plaintiff's own negligence, not carrying on a proper prosecution against the proper person ; and therefore hope you will find a verdict for the defendant ; but if you shall find a verdict for the plaintiff, then I hope you will proportion the damages to the real injury the plaintiff hath sustained.

Mr. Messing. Gentlemen, after what the learned serjeant who spoke last hath so justly advanced, I have but little to lay before you : however, it is my duty to give my opinion, and say a few words on this matter. It will be granted me that there is a thing called liberty in this excellent constitution ; and, gentlemen, in my opinion, the whole of the letter published in the news-paper of the 14th of July, 1769, and called a libel, is nothing more than a simple question, desiring the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, to answer it ; there is nothing guilty in these words ; and the defendant, Mr. Horne, or any other freeholder, had a right to ask it, or to apply to his representative, to know whether things are right, and how matters are carried on ; and the defendant, Mr. Horne, had therefore a right to apply to the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, and ask him what questions he thought proper, as his representative in parliament : and, gentlemen, shall an action be brought against the defendant for asking a question ? And although in the opening this cause, you are told, that you are to give large

and exemplary damages, no matter how the defendant is circumstanced ; yet, gentlemen, I do not doubt, and hope, you will think otherwise ; for this letter doth not charge the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, as the man who transacted the affair mentioned in the letter ; it only requests him to inform his constituents, who it was that did.

As to the words spoken by the defendant, Mr. Horne, at Epsom, was a place where freedom of speech is allowed, and was then absolutely necessary, and which the affair then in hand required ; and the defendant Mr. Horne had proper authority to inform a petition to the throne for a redress of grievances, and in the strongest terms to declare why he thought the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, as one of the representatives for this county, was not to be intrusted with the instructions for presenting an address or petition to the throne.

Lord Mansfield. This is an action on the case against the defendant, Mr. Horne, upon two grounds ; the first complaint relates to the words spoken by the defendant, before the freeholders of this county at Epsom, on the 26th of June ; and the second, for a defamatory libel, printed in the Public Advertiser, and dated the 14th of July ; and as for the other letter, as the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, hath not made sufficient proof of it, so as to intitle him to read it ; the two grounds for the jury to go upon in this case is, whether they think the charge in the letter, alluded to the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, and whether the words which are sworn to have been spoken at Epsom proved according to the evidence of the two witnesses who were called, Mr. Cotes and Mr. Philpot, though they do not agree in the particular words, and differ in several parts, and Mr. Cotes is not certain as to the very words, at this distance of time ; but Mr. Philpot swears, he believes them to be the words, which are, " I came, expecting to have met George Onslow here, but am sorry to find he is not here ; if he had, I would have told him my opinion of him ; and if he would wave his privilege, I would wave my gown ; I have carried letters from him to Mr. Wilkes, full of professions of friendship, which he never intended to keep ; and believed he never intended

keep his word, but where his interest was concerned; and should he promise us his assistance, I should not expect he would give it us."

These are the words, proved to be spoken by the defendant against the plaintiff, as a representative in parliament for this county; and the only question for your consideration on this part of the case is, if they were spoke.

The greatest part of the argument, made use of by the last gentleman that spoke, is quite new to me; I never heard that any man had a right to asperse another, or speak words against him with impunity, except what is said in courts of justice, when the nature of any trial might necessarily demand it.

The law will protect the character and reputation of every person, as well as his property, and it is of equal consequence; and if it was otherwise, we should live in a state of nature.

If the words spoke by the defendant are not fully proved to you by Mr. Cotes or Mr. Philpot, and you do not think them actionable, and that the letters are not proved to be wrote by the defendant, Mr. Horne, then you will find for the defendant; but, gentlemen, if you agree to both points, which is in your breasts to determine, you are then to find for the plaintiff, you are to give what damages you think right; I shall not by any means direct you, only you will consider the whole matter, the situation of the plaintiff, and every other circumstance you have heard relating thereto, and give damages accordingly.

There is this distinction between a criminal prosecution, for a defamatory libel, and a civil one. If every word true, and defendant able to prove it, he cannot justify in a criminal prosecution, as to a charge against his fellow-subjects with crimes be they ever so true; but where a plaintiff brings his action, there the defendant may justify, and shew that what he hath said is true, and being true, the plaintiff appears in such a light, that he will not recover damages in this civil action; and the defendant may justify, and the defendant might have justified even the writing of the first letter; and with respect to this letter, it is in these words.

[Letter read.]

Now you have been very truly told,

that it is necessary for you to be satisfied that this letter means the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, and that he is the person who received corruptly this one thousand pounds, or was to receive it on procuring the sale of this office; if it does not appear, then the plaintiff fails in a material part of his case, because that was said to have been justified; and the evidence that brings it home to the defendant is this: Mr. Woodfall swears, that after the publication of the other letter, which was printed 28th July, that the defendant, Mr. Horne, authorised him to tell the plaintiff that he was the author of that letter, which brings it home to the defendant.

Now whether it means the plaintiff, Mr. Onslow, is for your consideration; if you doubt of the meaning so as not to be satisfied, then you must find for the defendant; if you are satisfied therewith, then it is a charge upon the plaintiff as to the particular corruption, then you must find for him, and give him such damages, as you think the nature of the reparation, and every other circumstance relating to against him, shall think right and proper.

Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff with four hundred pounds damages.

Russian Punishments described. From M. L'Abbé Chappe D'Auteroche's Journey into Siberia, made by Order of the King of France, lately published.

SINCE the accession of the Empress Elizabeth to the throne of Russia, the punishments are reduced to two kinds, the padogi and the knout.

The padogi are considered in Russia merely as a correction of the police, exercised on the soldier by military discipline, by the nobility on their servants, and by persons in authority over all such as are under their command.

I saw this punishment inflicted at my return from Tobolsky to St. Petersburg. I looked out of a window, on hearing somebody cry out in the yard, where I saw two Russian slaves pulling a girl of fourteen years of age by the arms; she was tall and well made. By her dress, she appeared to belong to some good family. Her head, dressed without a cap, was reclined backwards; her eyes fixed on one person, pleaded for mercy; which her beauty should seem to have insured.

red her, independent of her tears. Nevertheless, the Russians led her in to the middle of the yard, and in an instant stripped her to the waist; they then laid her prostrate on the ground, and placed themselves on their knees; one of them holding her head tight between his knees, and the other, the lower part of her body: rods were then brought, which continued constantly applying on the back of this girl, till some one cried out, *enough*. This unfortunate victim was then raised, so disfigured that she was scarcely to be known; her face and her whole body being covered with blood and dirt. This severe punishment led me to imagine, that the young girl had been guilty of some very flagrant offence: some days after I learned, that she was a lady's waiting maid; and that her mistress's husband had ordered her to be punished in that manner, on account of some neglect. In any other part of the world she might perhaps have been turned away, if her mistress had happened to be in an ill humour. The Russians think themselves obliged to treat their servants thus, in order to make them faithful. These unhappy slaves, finding so many petty tyrants in their masters, are obliged on this account to live in perpetual mistrust: so that even in the midst of their families, they are under a necessity of being constantly on their guard with every person who comes near them.

I never saw the punishment of the knout inflicted; but as I was going over St. Petersburg with a foreigner, who conducted me to see all the curiosities in the city, we stopped upon the spot where Mad. Lapouchin had suffered this punishment. The foreigner had been present on this occasion; and was still so much affected with the affair, that he gave me a particular account of it on the very spot. I shall relate the incident as he told it me, and as I found it in my journal.

Every body who has been at St. Petersburg, knows that Mad. Lapouchin was one of the finest women belonging to the court of the Empress Elizabeth: she was intimately connected with a foreign ambassador, then engaged in a conspiracy. Mad. Lapouchin, who was supposed to be an accomplice in this conspiracy, was

condemned by the Empress Elizabeth to undergo the punishment of the knout. She appeared at the place of execution in a genteel undress, which contributed still to heighten her beauty. The sweetness of her countenance, and her vivacity, were such as might indicate indiscretion, but not even the shadow of guilt; although I have been assured by every person of whom I have made enquiry, that she was really guilty. Young, lively, admired, and sought for at the court of which she was the life and spirit: instead of the number of admirers her beauty usually drew after her, she then saw herself surrounded only by executioners. She looked on them with astonishment, seeming to doubt whether such preparations were intended for her. One of the executioners then pulled off a kind of cloak which covered her bosom; her modesty taking the alarm made her start back a few steps; she turned pale, and burst into tears: her cloaths were soon after stripped off, and in a few moments she was quite naked to the waist, exposed to the eager looks of a vast concourse of people profoundly silent. One of the executioners then seized her by both hands, and turning half round, threw her upon his back, bending forwards, so as to raise her a few inches from the ground: the other executioner then laid hold of her delicate limbs, with his rough hands hardened at the plough, and, without any remorse, adjusted her on the back of his companion, in the properest posture for receiving the punishment. Sometimes he laid his large hand brutally upon her head, in order to make her keep it down; sometimes like a butcher going to slay a lamb, he seemed to sooth her, as soon as he had fixed her in the most favourable attitude.

This executioner then took a kind of whip called knout, made of a long strap of leather prepared for this purpose: he then retreated a few steps, observing the requisite distance with a steady eye; and leaping backwards, gave a stroke with the end of the whip, so as to carry away a slip of skin from the neck to the bottom of the back: then striking his feet against the ground he took his aim for applying a second blow parallel to the former; so that in a few moments all the

1770.

skin of her back was cut away in small strips, most of which remained hanging to the shift. Her tongue was cut out immediately after, and she was directly banished into Siberia. This incident is known to all persons who have been in Russia. In 1762, she was recalled from banishment by Peter III.

The ordinary punishment of the knout is not disgraceful, because every individual under this despotic government is exposed to incidents of the same nature, which have often been the consequence merely of court intrigues.

Russians who have committed crimes with regard to society, are condemned to the great knout. This punishment is generally used on the same occasions, as racking on the wheel in France. The great knout differs only in some particulars from the common knout; the criminal is raised into the air by means of a pulley fixed to a gallows, and a cord fastened to the two wrists tied together; a piece of wood is placed between his two legs, also tied together; and another of a crucial form under his breast. Sometimes his hands are tied behind his back: and when he is pulled up in this position, his shoulders are dislocated.

The executioner can make this punishment more or less cruel: they are so dextrous, that when a criminal is condemned to die, they can make him expire at pleasure, either by one or several lashes.

Beside the punishment of the knout, that of breaking on the wheel was in use before the reign of the Empress Elizabeth. Sometimes criminals were impaled through the side: sometimes they were hanged by the ribs upon hooks; in which situation they lived for several days; as did women who were buried alive up to the shoulders, for the murder of their husband. Beheading was a punishment equally inflicted on the common people as on the nobility.

It appears evidently from the example of the kingdom of Russia, that neither the death of criminals, nor the severity of their corporal punishments, do contribute to reform mankind.

The Empress Elizabeth has kept up the punishment of the knout only, as

I have before observed; criminals are even seldom condemned to this; banishing of the nobility, confiscating their property, and putting the common people to public labour, have been substituted instead of it. I have known several persons who blamed the conduct of the Empress Elizabeth in this respect, considering these punishments as too mild.

There may be some reason for this opinion with regard to crimes of a peculiar nature; but it is evident that such persons were little acquainted with the nature of banishment as practised in Russia.

All criminals condemned to public labour are treated in the same manner; they are shut up in prisons, surrounded by a large piece of ground, inclosed with stakes fifty or sixty feet high; in bad weather they retire within side the prison, and when the season permits they walk about the inclosure. They have all chains to their feet, and are kept at a very trifling expence, being generally allowed nothing but bread and water, or according to the place they are in, some other food instead of bread. They are guarded by a certain number of soldiers, who lead them to the mines, or other public labours, where they are treated with the utmost severity. This punishment in many instances is not adequate to the crimes: it has not that effect on the minds of the Russians as one might expect, because they are slaves. It would certainly have a very different effect on a free and civilized nation; where a perpetual punishment of this kind would prove a more powerful restraint on the people than the fear of death. Some villains look upon that moment as the end of all their sufferings, to which circumstance we may impute the resolution with which some of them have behaved on the scaffold; but I believe it might be very dangerous to expose such criminals, as they do in Russia, to the public view. The habit of seeing these unhappy people at length destroys sensibility; and this sentiment is of such importance to society, that every method ought to be taken to preserve it among people who are already possessed of it, or to excite it in the breasts of those who are yet strangers to it. I am persuaded

ded that the disagreeable sight of such a number of wretches in chains as are met with in most of the towns in Russia, has contributed much to produce that ferocity and savageness of character, so remarkable among the inhabitants of that realm.

The Critics criticised, and Reviewers reviewed. Or an impartial Examination of the late Archbishop Secker's Character, and a Defence of his Letter to Mr. Walpole. By ARISTARCHUS.

TO do justice to eminent merit, is certainly one of the most pleasing exercises of the mind, and impartially to delineate the excellencies and defects of a great character, is perhaps one of the most useful employments. But important as it is, how rarely do we find it performed! how generally does passion guide the pencil, which reason only ought to hold! If love assume it, real virtues are enlarged and fancied ones created. If hatred, the frailties of humanity are magnified into crimes, and the most eminent virtues are scarcely to be distinguished from vices. The former can only paint the strongest light, the latter only the darkest shades; and as certainly as genius, learning and virtue acquire the one, so certainly likewise they procure the other. It would therefore be very extraordinary if the character of a man so distinguished by rank, and so exalted by worth, as the late Archbishop Secker, had not been attempted to be debased by undeserved reproaches, and to be raised by flattering encomiums.* The one perhaps naturally produces the other, but truth and justice are equally violated by both, and the man whose character justly deserves veneration, would equally detest injudicious praise and unjust invective. The injuries however occasioned by both are but of short duration; the moment passion subsides, and reason scrutinizes the character, the mists of prejudices are dissipated, and it is seen in its proper size, through its proper medium. And

thus it will appear manifest, that the late Archbishop was in reality very amiable and respectable, though his virtues were alloyed by some failings, which as usual have been magnified by his enemies, and concealed by his friends. That he was the protector of learning and the patron of learned men, appears evidently from his encouragement and promotion of some who would be ornaments to any station. That his charities were large and extensive, is an assertion which cannot be disputed. That he was throughout his whole life very attentive and zealous in the discharge of every duty of his pastoral office, his enemies may be challenged to disprove. That his learning was very extensive and his abilities considerable, though not of the first magnitude, his writings evince. But that his grace seemed sometimes more solicitous to protect *some particular* interpretations of scripture than to encourage a *free and liberal* examination of *all* its doctrines, as truth cannot deny, impartiality will not conceal. That he expressed himself with some disapprobation of a learned body's promotion of an able writer and most amiable man † (who now adorns one of the highest dignities in the church) is believed to be a well-known fact. If it be false, it is a pity it is not contradicted. That he treated another writer with a degree of severity not authorized by the occasion, is a circumstance which cannot be doubted ‡: and that even the prosecution of the puny infidel Annet was the effect of a *mistaken*, though well-meant zeal, must be confessed. But surely nothing can more evince a littleness of mind, and a want of that genuine spirit of christianity (of a failure in which his adversaries accuse his grace) than to be continually pointing out to detestation these specks on his character, and never to view with admiration those virtues which diffuse a splendor around it. How different is this conduct from his benevolence, who pitied and relieved the

* This was written before the excellent account of his grace's life was published by his chaplains, which though by no means deserving of the foregoing censure, does not supersede the necessity of the following character and defence.

† The present bishop of Carlisle, when he was elected principal librarian of the university of Cambridge.

‡ Mr. Pechars, the ingenious author of some pieces against an intermediate state. distressed

distresses of the man whose faults he rebuked and punished! And what is most to be lamented, is, that those very persons who have been most virulent in their abuse of Dr. Secker for his too strong an attachment to some particular interpretations, have upon many occasions themselves shown an equal one, though indeed to the opposite doctrines; forgetting the apostle's condemnation of him who judges another, yet does the same things. The candid critic however will in every case equally adopt the poet's conduct in the examination of a character, as in the criticising a work:

*Verum ubi plura nitent — non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

And Dr. Secker in particular deserves to have his frailties treated with the utmost indulgence: for as it seems to have been the endeavour of his whole life to discharge all the duties of christianity, his *actions* were never wrong, but when his *notions* of duty were *erroneous*.

But it has been his grace's fate, not only to be illiberally traduced as a man, but likewise to be unjustly condemned as a writer: though this at least we will venture to assert, that never was his grace less deserving of reproach, than for that very letter to Mr. Walpole, which has occasioned him the most.

Dr. Secker's plan for bishops in America is constructed on such principles of moderation and candour, that even the MONTHLY REVIEWERS, with all the antipathy of some of them to the episcopal form of church government, and with all the infidelity of others of them in respect both to the forms and doctrines of christianity, could not discover in it any the faintest traces of a narrow overbearing spirit: but on the contrary, are forced to confess with their usual fairness and integrity, that it has the "*appearance* of moderation and candour, and is written in an easy, agreeable, and *artful* manner." So cogent likewise are the reasons his lordship produces in defence of his proposal, so consistent with every principle of christianity, so necessarily resulting from the spirit of *toleration*, that out of the profundity of their un-

derstandings, they could bring up but one poor solitary objection, which is not only inconsistent with the very principles upon which they and their friends were themselves tolerated, but which is even contradictory to every dictate of common sense. For after acknowledging as above his grace's moderation and candour, they say, "However well guarded and intended the first scheme of this kind might be, there can be *no security* that those principles which have been used for its establishment may not afterwards be employed to stretch its authority." Which is as much as to say that because men are not *omnipotent* to secure, or *omniscient* to be certain that a *toleration* may be always secured within the bounds at first established, therefore it would be improper to *grant* a *toleration*. How *absurd* then according to the sagacious Monthly Reviewers was the conduct of our ancestors, and how *foolish* are we of the established church for *admiring* their conduct in granting a toleration to every species of dissenters! Such is the *friendship* of these enlightened critics to the principles of *toleration* when *they* are not the *subjects* of it! not less manifest is their adherence to the dictates of common sense. "Instances (say they) of such encroachments from small beginnings have not been wanting, and this will often render *wise* and *moderate* people cautious in admitting what in itself may be *just* and *reasonable*." If they mean only, that *wise* and *moderate* people will be cautious in admitting *any* thing *before* they are convinced it is *just* and *reasonable*; it is so identical a proposition, that *wise* and *moderate* people will proceed in every thing with *wisdom* and *moderation*, that the assertion of it can answer no other end than to excite laughter. And if they mean, that *wise* and *moderate* people will be cautious in admitting it *after* they are convinced it is *just* and *reasonable*, this is to assert that *wise* and *moderate* people will act *unjustly* and *unreasonably*. Happy nation! which produces such critics as these, who *pretend* to be the *firm advocates* of *toleration*, and yet urge such arguments as are only consistent with *intolerance*! Happy people, who are not only able *once* to drink deep at such

Pierian streams, but are permitted monthly to revisit and retaste the precious springs.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Make no doubt but the Monthly Reviewer set out at first with specious pretences to candour and impartiality in his criticisms, with respect to all the religious sects amongst us of a different way of thinking, and to confine his speculations to literature only, for disapproving of, or commending performances as their merit or demerit should require; and this may be gathered from what he says, in one of his reviews, of Dr. Reid's works; for after he has acknowledged himself to be a great admirer of Lock, and is therefore wondered at by some, for that he did not show dislike of Dr. Reid, who so considerably differed from Mr. Lock, he says, it would be presumptuous in him to pretend to decide on the principles on which authors of different persuasions should write, and that therefore he leaves it. This, if it were true, would be candid; but it is a little unlucky for him, that what he says in disparagement of others may be justly retorted on himself, viz. that it is no strange thing to find writers of all sorts clash with themselves: for tho' what he says seems fair, it is false; and his inconsistency will appear when we see with what petulance and contumely he treats those that differ from him in opinion, especially those that keep up to the articles of the church of England; but that this is the nature of the religion he professes, I need not mention the horrible Arian persecutions of old to prove, for the same spirit and principles now, contain the same enmity and cruelty, and would, it is likely, be as widely distressive and destructive if not restrained.

A different sense from that on which the reformation was founded, is by the Arians, Socinians, &c. of our day, put on the scripture; and thus every thing of their own coining, tho' new, is orthodox, which yet, they cannot (as appears) admit the new covenant to be, unless it is allowed to be a covenant of works; for because some, in the new covenant, cannot find, and therefore dare not say that the promises therein are made to

works, they are misrepresented as slights of works by the reviewer and all of his temper, who, finding they can build themselves up no surer way than by pulling others down, level such like malicious aspersions at those that hold and endeavour to shew wherein the new covenant is better than the old one, and are vain enough to think they degrade them by professing strictly to adhere to that letter of the law for works, that is expressly said to kill, while they neglect the gospel as it brings life and immortality. But though it is true, yet they are unwilling to see or take notice, that amongst their works persecution is one of the chief; and it will be well for some of the most rigid amongst them, such as the reviewer himself, if they do not thereby work out destruction; for wanting the truth on their side, as it is in the New Testament, they have recourse to arms, and can no more maintain their way without scurrility and violence than the Roman Catholics could maintain their religion in France without the massacre.

The great learning of the reviewer in literature he presumes will be thought sufficient to qualify him to pass just judgement on all the writings that come before him, which judgement, yet, is not of so fixed and constant a rectitude, it is said, but it will discover considerable warpings on any of the attracting approaches of the load-stone of Ophir. It is really melancholy to see to what pride and arrogance his fancied knowledge in literature has brought him, and with which an air of contempt he treats learned and pious men, because they differ from him in their religious sentiments, though it is notorious they were as successful in their labours, as generally useful in turning men from darkness to light, and in making them truly virtuous and godly, as any preachers in the nation. In one review only, for March 1765, he degrades three ministers thus: "Whitfield's tabernacle has Mumbo Chumbo preachers, who, he says, are a disgrace to christianity, and impede its progress; and the ingenious and pious Mr. Harvey, he says, was poor, honest, simple soul, far gone in fanaticism, and he calls John Bunyan the famous enthusiast and honest tinker." And thus he has in his bitterness

against a party blundered himself into a display of his own bigotry, in which being wantonly defamatory and irreligious, it must surely be allowed by all that judge fairly and speak truly that his treating men so ungenerously, who have been so eminent and useful by preaching, writing and example, has nothing in it either of the christian or gentleman, and so opposite and contrary does he continue to appear to that charitableness, meekness and humility, which the gospel recommends, that I am sorry to say he appears not a whit wiser for salvation, than the foreman of John Bunyan's jury at Vanity Fair; nor can his worldly wisdom be thought much better who, by partiality in judgement, ignorance in religion, scurrility and abuse, has justly forfeited his credit, and no longer deserves encouragement or support, as a reviewer.

ANTI-SOCINUS.

Remarkable Anecdotes of celebrated Painters, from Pilkington's Dictionary.

CESARE ARETHUSI was invited by the duke of Ferrara to visit his court, and received there with extraordinary respect. That prince sat to him for his portrait, admired the performance highly, gave him evident proofs not only of his favour, but of his friendship and esteem; and having at last concluded, that his generous treatment of Arethusi must inevitably have secured his gratitude (if not his affection) he freely acquainted him with his real inducement for inviting him to Ferrara. Confiding in the integrity of the painter, he told him, there was a lady in that city, whose portrait he wished to possess; but it must be procured in so secret a manner, as neither to be suspected by the lady herself, nor any of her friends. He promised an immense reward to Arethusi, if he was successful and secret; but threatened him with the utmost severity of resentment if ever he suffered the secret to transpire.

The artist watched a proper opportunity to sketch the likeness of the lady unnoticed by any; and having shewn it to the duke, he seemed exceedingly struck with the resemblance, as well as the graceful air of the figure, and ordered Arethusi to paint a portrait from that sketch, as delicate-

ly as he possibly could; but above all things recommended it to him, to preserve it from every eye but his own.

When the picture was finished, the painter himself beheld it with admiration, and thought it would be injurious to his fame, to conceal from the world a performance, which he accounted perfect; and through an excess of pride and vanity, he privately shewed it to several of his friends, who could not avoid commending the work, while they detested the folly and ingratitude of the artist.

The secret thus divulged, circulated expeditiously; it soon reached the ears of the lady, and her family, who were exceedingly irritated; and the duke appeared so highly enraged at the treachery of Arethusi, that he was almost provoked to put him to death; but he only banished him for ever from his dominions.

Fra. Bartolomeo Baccio, who flourished at the end of the 15th century, is supposed to have invented the image with moveable limbs called by the painters a Layman, and now in universal use. Over this machine he threw the draperies to observe their natural folds.

A remarkable incident happened to Peter Balton, a painter of landscape and history, born at Antwerp. When he was at the court of the emperor, that prince engaged him to paint a landscape, with a great number of figures; Balton chose for his subject St. John preaching in the desert, which afforded him an opportunity of filling his design with a numerous variety of auditors. To every one of them he gave a strong and proper expression of attention to the principal figure; every individual having its eyes directed to the preacher. But the emperor, from some motive that never was discovered, ordered a monstrous elephant to be painted in the place of the saint; so that the whole auditory seemed then only to express an astonishment at the unwieldy bulk and shape of the animal: nor was the picture ever altered.

By some it was conjectured that the emperor meant it only as a piece of humour and drollery; by others, it was imputed to a contempt for the artist; but by all the ecclesiastics, it was ascribed to a contempt for religion.

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A singular adventure happened to David Beck, a portrait painter of Sweden, the disciple of Vandyck: As he travelled through Germany he was suddenly taken ill at his inn, and was laid out as a corpse, seeming to all appearance quite dead. His valets expressed the strongest marks of grief for the loss of their master, and while they sat beside his bed, they drank very freely by way of consolation.

At last one of them, who grew much intoxicated, said to his companions, our master was fond of his glass while he was alive; and out of gratitude, let us give him a glass now he is dead. As the rest of the servants assented to the proposal, he raised up the head of his master, and endeavoured to pour some of the liquor into his mouth. By the fragrance of the wine, or, probably, by a small quantity that imperceptibly got down his throat, Beck opened his eyes; and the servant being excessively drunk, and forgetting that his master was considered as dead, compelled him to swallow what wine remained in the glass.

The painter gradually revived, and by proper management and care recovered perfectly, and escaped an interment.

It is suspected that leaving the court of Sweden against the inclination of the Queen Christina, she caused him to be poisoned: he died at the Hague, a young man, being but thirty-four, in the year 1656.

Two particulars are recorded of Cornelius Bega, which relating to the same man are remarkable. He was a landscape painter, born at Haerlem in 1620; his morals are said to have been so depraved that his father, after many ineffectual remonstrances, disowned him: he, in return, cast off the name

of his father, which was Begeyn, and assumed that of Bega. But the man thus stigmatized for depravity of manners, had a mind capable of the most disinterested affection, and the noblest fortitude; for a woman with whom he had a tender though not a lawful connexion, falling sick of the plague, Bega shut himself up with her, and notwithstanding all the entreaties and remonstrances of his friends and the physicians, continued to attend her to the last moment of her life, and catching the disease of her, survived her but a few days.

The following remarkable incident is related of Brouwer, or Brauwer, a cotemporary of Rubens:

Brouwer going to Antwerp was taken up as a spy, and imprisoned in the same place where the duke D'Artemberg was confined. That nobleman had an intimate friendship with Rubens, who often went to visit him in his confinement; and the duke having observed the genius of Brouwer (by some slight sketches which he drew with black lead) without knowing who he was, desired Rubens to bring with him at his next visit, a palette and pencils for a painter, who was in custody along with him.

The materials requisite for painting were given to Brouwer, who took for his subject a group of soldiers, who were playing at cards in a corner of the prison; and when the picture was finished, and shewn to Rubens, he cried out, that it was painted by Brouwer, whose works he had often seen, and as often admired. The duke, delighted with the discovery, set a proper value on the performance; and although Rubens offered six hundred guilders for it, the duke would by no means part with it, but presented the painter with a much larger sum.

Rubens immediately exerted all his interest to obtain the enlargement of Brouwer, and procured it by becoming his surety; he took him into his own house, clothed and maintained him; and took pains to make the world more acquainted with his merit. But the levity of Brouwer's temper would not suffer him to continue long with his benefactor; nor would he consider his situation in any other light than as a state of confinement. He therefore

therefore quitted Rubens, and died not long after, destroyed by a dissolute course of life.

It may perhaps be of some advantage to the art of painting to record excellence that has been acquired not by studying the antique, as it is called, but nature; the great original, which it is the perfection of this art justly to reflect. Claude Lorrain was born in 1600 and bred a pastry-cook; he was little indebted for instruction to any master, but having learnt the first practical rudiments of the art, he derived his principles from the fountain-head, making all his studies in the open fields, where he frequently continued from the rising to the setting of the sun; it was his custom to sketch whatever he thought beautiful or striking; and every curious tinge of light, on all kinds of objects, he marked in his sketches of a similar colour, and these he improved into landscapes, which are universally allowed to be superior to those of all other artists who have painted in the same stile. He therefore who would rival this great master should certainly take the same method to excell, and instead of copying his copy, transcribe the same great original with the same attention and perseverance.

It was also the practice of Claude Lorrain in order to avoid a repetition of the same subject, and to prevent the obtrusion of pictures upon the public in his name which he did not paint, to draw in a paper book, the designs of all the pictures which he sent abroad, and on the back of the drawings to write the name of the purchaser: this book, which he intitled *Libro di Verita*, is now in the possession of the duke of Devonshire.

Corregio was also an imitator of nature; he is said by the force of his own genius, observing the appearance of natural objects, first to have brought the art of foreshortening figures to perfection; the novelty and beauty which this produced in the figures with which he adorned domes and ceilings, was the subject of universal admiration. The other graces which distinguish his pencil are peculiarly his own, and not derived from the study of any master.

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specimen of the author's manner.

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He was born at Bologna in 1560, where he accidentally happened to be a disciple of Annibal Caracci; having acquired that advantage by an uncommon incident, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Annibal, and established a durable friendship between them.

As Facini passed by the house of Annibal, he had the curiosity to go into the academy of that famous master, to look on his disciples, drawing, and designing; and while he was attentively engaged in observing their work, he seemed so wrapped up in deep meditation, that one of the scholars, out of drollery, drew the likeness of Facini with black chalk, and in a strong character of caricature.

The drawing was immediately handed about among the disciples, to the universal mirth of the society, and the mortification of him who was made the subject for ridicule. But, when at last the caricature was shewn to Facini, and he saw the real cause of such extravagant buffoonery, he took up a piece of charcoal, and although he never had learned to draw, or design, he sketched the likeness of the person who had turned him to ridicule, so strongly, and in so ludicrous a manner, that the subject for laughter was intirely changed; and Annibal struck with admiration, to see such an uncommon effort of genius, generously offered to be his instructor in the art.

He soon made a wonderful progress under so ingenious a preceptor, and in a short time surpassed all the other disciples, so as to become the object of their envy, as he before had been the object of their contempt. He possessed a ready and lively invention; his colouring was exceedingly pleasing, and his touch was free. His attitudes were just and well chosen; the airs of his heads were graceful, and genteel; and in some of his compositions, he shewed great skill in disposing a number of figures in proper groupes, and giving them actions that were lively, and spirited. The whole was excellently relieved by judicious masses of light and shadow; yet he was sometimes incorrect, and often shewed too much of the mannerist.

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To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE public must be greatly obliged to you for the alteration lately made in your plan, whatever any interested correspondent may urge to the contrary; to expose the ignorant pretenders to criticism, who fabricate the *Monthly Review*, is doing real service, at the same time, that it must afford no small share of diversion. Poor devils! it is like tying them to a stake and baiting them, I confess; but when the public consider how spitefully they have treated many a deserving writer, and how often their readers have been cheated of their money, in the purchase of the vilest trash, which they have puffed off; I believe they will meet with as little pity, as they deserve.

It is not long since one of your correspondents detected their ignorance in commending *Baron Bielsfeld's* criticisms on *Homer*; ashamed, I suppose, of appearing so little skilled in sound criticism, they last month endeavoured to make amends for it in their review of the same author's *elements of universal erudition*; and as they before extolled him for differing in opinion from the rest of the world, on one subject, they conceived the only method to atone for their error, was to *censure* him for the same difference of opinion, not having abilities to judge of the matter before them, and to know that where they *praised* they ought to have *blamed*, and where they *blamed* they ought to have *praised*. The Baron is finding fault with many things which are inserted in the Roman laws, which are either needless or nonsensical. He gives an example, viz. "That a father may lose his jurisdiction over his son several ways, as *when the father dies*, or *when the son dies*, &c. and adds, are not these happy discoveries?" But here the Reviewers put on a grave face and cry out, "The respect which has been paid to the Roman laws by all the nations of Europe, ought to have taught our author to have expressed himself on this head with more modesty;" yet the respect which has been paid to *Homer*, ought not (it seems) to have taught him to speak more modestly of *him* and *his* works. Excellent consistency! and what rare philo-

sophy! that *even nonsense which has been long revered, must be revered still*.

And yet these gentlemen have a wonderful knack at praising themselves.—"As the foreign accounts of literature (say they in their last number) are chiefly taken from our Review, &c." Is not this brave, that all Europe should be dictated to by the *Monthly Review*? but as (I suppose) they take their accounts of foreign literature from foreign Reviews, it is no wonder that they should conclude that others borrow from them.

I am, yours, A Looker-on.

On American Taxation in the British Parliament.

THOUGH every part of the British empire is bound to support and promote the advantage of the whole, it is by no means necessary that this should be done by a tax indiscriminately laid on the whole; it seems sufficient that every part should contribute to the support of the whole as it may be best able, and as may best suit with the common constitution.

I have before observed the different degree of dependency on the mother state; I shall now review the same again, with a particular regard to imposing or paying taxes, and if a material difference hath always obtained in this respect, it will confirm my assertion, that every branch of the British empire is not affected by the tax laws of Great-Britain in the self same manner.

"The parliament has a right to tax," but this right is not inherent in the members of it as men; I mean, the members of parliament are not (like the senate of Venice) so many rulers who have each of them a native and inherent right to be the rulers of the people of England, or even their representatives; they do not meet together as a court of proprietors to consider their common interest, and agree with one another what tax they will lay on those over whom they bear rule, or whom they represent, but they only exercise that right which nature hath placed in the people in general, and which, as it cannot conveniently be exercised by the whole people, these have lodged in some of their body chosen from among themselves, and

by themselves, for that purpose, and empowered for a time only to transact the affairs of the whole, and to agree in their behalf on such supplies as it may be necessary to furnish unto the crown for the support of its dignity, and the necessities and protection of the people.

It would be absurd to say, that the crown hath a right to lay on a tax, for as taxes are granted to the crown, so in this case the crown would make a grant to itself, and hence the Bill of Rights expressly asserts, that "the levying of money for or to the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for a longer time or in any other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal;" hence also there is a material difference between money bills and all other laws. The king and lords cannot make any amendment in money bills, as the house of lords frequently doth in all others, but must accept or refuse them such as they are offered by the commons; the constitutional reason of which is very obvious, it is the people only that give, and therefore giving must be the sole act of those by whom the givers are represented. The crown cannot take till it is given, and they that give cannot give but on their own behalf, and of those whom they represent; nay even then they cannot give but in a constitutional manner; they cannot give the property of those they represent without giving their own exactly in the same proportion; every bill must be equally binding upon all whom they represent, and upon every one that is a representative.

Every representative in parliament is not a representative for the whole nation, but only for the particular place for which he hath been chosen. If any are chosen for a plurality of places, they can make their election only for one of them. The electors of Middlesex cannot chuse a representative but for Middlesex, and as the right of sitting depends entirely upon the election, it seems clear to demonstration, that no member can represent any but those by whom he hath been elected; if not elected he cannot represent them, and of course cannot consent to any thing in their behalf. While Great-Britain's repre-

sentatives do not sit assembled in parliament, no tax whatever can be laid by any power on Great-Britain's inhabitants; it is plain therefore, that without representation there can be no taxation. If representation arises entirely from the free election of the people, it is plain that the elected are not representatives in their own right, but by virtue of their election; and it is not less so, that the electors cannot confer any right on those whom they elect but what is inherent in themselves; the electors of London cannot confer or give any right to their members to lay a tax on Westminster, but the election made of them doubtless empowers them to agree to or differ from any measures they think agreeable or disagreeable to their constituents, or the kingdom in general. If the representatives have no right but what they derive from their electors and election, and if the electors have no right to elect any representatives but for themselves, and if the right of sitting in the House of Commons arises only from the election of those designed to be representatives, it is undeniable, that the power of taxation in the House of Commons cannot extend any further than to those who delegated them for that purpose; and if none of the electors in England could give a power to those whom they elected to represent, or tax any other part of his majesty's dominions except themselves, it must follow, that when the commons are met, they represent no other place or part of his majesty's dominions, and cannot give away the property but of those who have given them a power so to do by chusing them their representatives.

The parliament hath the sole right to lay on taxes, and it is not the king and lords that GIVE and GRANT, but this is the sole act of the Commons. The Commons have the right to do so either from the crown or people, or it is a right inherent in themselves. It cannot be inherent in themselves, for they are not born representatives, but are so by election, and that not for life, but only for a certain time; neither can they derive it from the crown, else the liberty and property of the subject must be entirely in the disposal and possession of the crown; but if they

they hold it entirely from the people, they cannot hold it from any other people but those who have chosen them to be their representatives, and it should seem they cannot extend their power of taxing beyond the limits of time and place, nor indeed for any other purpose but that for which they have been chosen. As the Commons in parliament cannot lay any tax but what they must pay themselves, and falls equally on the whole kingdom of England, so, by a fundamental law, they cannot lay but such a part of the general tax on some part of the united kingdom. The principality of Wales was never taxed by parliament till it was incorporated and represented, and, poor as it is, it pays now considerably larger than Scotland, which is as big again. When England is taxed two millions in the land tax, no more is paid in Scotland than 48,000*l.* and yet to lay a higher tax on North-Britain the British parliament cannot, it cannot without breaking the union, that is, a fundamental law of the kingdom. All the right it hath to tax Scotland arises from, and must be executed in the terms of the union.

The islands of Guernsey, &c. are not taxed by the British parliament at all; they still have their own states, and I never heard that the British parliament ever offered to hinder them to lay on their own taxes, or to lay on additional ones, where they are not represented.

Ireland is a conquered kingdom, the greater part of its inhabitants papists, who in England pay double tax. The Romans always made a difference between their colonies and their conquests, and, as reasonable, allowed greater and indeed all common liberties to the former. Ireland hath been conquered twice again upon the natives since its first conquest, nevertheless it hitherto had its own legislature; if the parliament of Great-Britain claims a right to tax them, they never yet made use of that right, and seeing for ages past they enjoyed the privilege of having their own property disposed of by representatives in a parliament of their own, it is very natural to suppose, that they think themselves entitled to these things, and the more so, because, in the very

bill that determines their dependency, they are not said to be dependent on the British parliament, nor yet on the crown and parliament, but only on the crown of Great-Britain.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion in Great-Britain, that the parliament hath a right to tax the Americans and that, unless they have so, America would be independent of Great-Britain.

And it seems to be a prevailing opinion in America, that to be taxed without their consent, and where they are not and cannot be represented would deprive them of the rights of Englishmen, nay, in time, with the loss of the constitution, would deprive them of liberty and property altogether.

It is easily seen, that this is a very interesting subject, the consequence in each case very important, though in neither so alarming and dangerous to Britain as to America. With regard to Great-Britain, if it should not prove so as is claimed, the consequence can only be this, that then no tax can be laid, or revenue be raised on the Americans, but where they are represented, and in a manner which they think consistent with their natural rights as men, and with their civil and constitutional liberties as Britons. The dependency of America upon Great-Britain will be as full and firm as ever, and they will cheerfully comply with the requisitions of the crown in a constitutional manner. The question is not, whether the Americans will withdraw their subordination, or refuse their assistance, but whether they themselves shall give their own property, where they are legally represented, or, whether the parliament of Great-Britain, which does not represent them, shall take their property, and dispose of it in the same manner as they do their own in parliament they actually represent. The Americans do not plead for a right to withhold, but freely and cheerfully to give. If 100,000*l.* are to be raised, the question is not, shall they be raised or not, but shall the parliament levy so much upon the Americans, and order them to pay it, as a gift and grant of the commons of Great-Britain to the king? or, shall the Americans have

an opportunity to shew their loyalty and readiness to serve the king by freely granting it to the king themselves? It is not to be desired the Americans apprehend, that any power, no matter what the name, where they are not represented, hath a right to lay a tax on them at pleasure, all their liberty and property is at an end, and they are upon a level with the meanest slaves.

England will not lose a shilling in point of property; the rights and privileges of the good people of Britain will not be in the least affected, supposing the claim of the Americans not and to take place; whereas every thing dreadful appears in view to the Americans if it should turn out otherwise. The crown cannot lose; the Americans are as willing to comply with every constitutional requisition as the British parliament itself can possibly be. The parliament cannot lose, it will still have all the power and authority it hitherto had, and ought to have had, and when every branch of the legislature, and every member

of the British empire, has a true regard to reciprocal duty, prerogative and privilege, the happiness of the whole is best likely to be secured and promoted.

The Americans most solemnly disclaim every thought, and the very idea of independency; they are sometimes afraid they are charged with a desire of it, not because this appears to be the real case, but to set their arguments in an invidious light, and to make them appear odious in the sight of their mother country. This is not a dispute about a punctilio, the difference in the consequence is amazingly great; supposing America is not taxed where not represented, and supposing things are left upon the same footing in which with manifest advantage to Britain and America they have been ever since Britain had colonies, neither the trade nor authority of Britain suffers the least diminution, but the mischief to the colonies is beyond all expression, if the contrary should take place.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LADIES,

FLATTERY is a theme on which such abundant changes have already been rung, that one would suppose it impossible to offer any thing new upon the subject; but I cannot help being of opinion, that as complaisance is a kind of bastard good-nature, that sets one very much at ease in company, so flattery, under certain restrictions, would be of great utility in society.

There is no denying that to flatter is the nicest of human arts, but then it is at the same time a part of eloquence which does not want the preparation that is necessary to all other parts of it, that your audience should be your well-wishers: for praise from an enemy is the most pleasing of commendations. I have somewhere read an observation, that the person most agreeable to a man for a constancy, is he that has no shining qualities, but a certain degree above great imperfections, who he can live with as an inferior, and who will overlook,

or at least not comment upon his little defects; such an easy companion as this, either now and then throws out a little flattery, or lets a man silently flatter himself in his superiority to him. If we take notice, there is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a *led* friend.

A pin to stick upon his sleeve,

When my lord's gracious, and vouchsafes his leave.

I cannot say I approve, therefore you will not expect me to say much in favour of this set of beings, but the flattery that I would establish, is such as reconciles the unhappy, or those who are displeased with themselves for any infirmity, to their conditions.

I know a young fellow whose person is remarkably elegant, that possesses the largest portion of this kind of flattery of any man I ever met with. I have seen him call forth a glow of self-approbation upon the languid cheek, and speak the bosom of timidity into peace. But above all things commend me to a lively good-humoured

humoured girl of my acquaintance, who (having met with an ugly accident, by which one of her side teeth was beat out, and in order to oblige her aunt had submitted to have it replaced by the *dexterity* of an *operator*) the other day, observing a very worthy (and what is still more uncommon a very modest) young fellow, sinking under the raillery of some half dozen inconsiderate friends, because he was found guilty of purchasing a couple of false teeth, though highly useful in assisting his speech, asked if that was all that produced such bursts of laughter; for, continued she, I have too much *vanity* to let that gentleman have the whole merit of amusing you, whilst I am conscious I can boast almost equal capabilities; at the same instant displaying her borrowed ornament in the full face of the company. Need I tell the effect—The inconsiderate friends felt the generous rebuke, the *sufferer* was perfectly relieved, and the *child of benevolence* rejoiced at beholding the change her benevolence had produced. I should be glad to know your opinion, and am, ladies,

Your humble servant,

EUPHROSYNE.

To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LADIES,

I WISH you would kindly inform me, what can occasion your elderly gentlewomen to be evermore exclaiming against the period of their declining days, and pronouncing it to far exceed the happier period of their youth in every species of folly and extravagance. Now, you must know, having naturally an inquisitive mind, and a very uncommon taste for reading, on comparing past times with the present, I am strangely puzzled to account for this narrow partiality—The Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, let me ask you, are they less directed to the purposes of reformation, than the little moral essays with which *we* are entertained, when the press *can* be spared from the more weighty affairs of the nation? Nay, not to mention the works of the immortal Shakespeare, which evince that human nature was *then* replete with imperfections—what shall we say of Horace's productions, especially when it is remembered, that he wrote amongst a people celebrated for

their prudence, their noble-mindedness, and the dignity of their several characters? But if it is not sufficient to trace folly and extravagance so far back as the Roman æra, to convince us that folly and extravagance are neither the growth of any particular climate, or the reproach of any particular nation, let us only condescend to look into Holy Writ, and we shall find there, notwithstanding the *name* of *fashion* might be unknown, the idea of pre-eminence, of rivalry, and of ornamenting the person, were self-dictated, and almost universally experienced.

Since this is most undeniably the case, why will not our antiquated monitors have some discretion in their wrath? why will they not, if they wish us to renounce what they have out-lived the possibility of enjoying, go more politically to work, and produce some more *sterling* objection, than merely the general charge of folly and extravagance, against what is natural to youth, and in no degree incompatible with propriety?

I am myself indeed, ladies, one of the peculiarly aggrieved, therefore I hope you will allow, that I have a *peculiar* right to complain. It was my misfortune to lose my mother in my infancy, and no less my misfortune to be beset now that I am at years of reflection and common sense, for I am on the verge of twenty, by a couple of peevish maiden aunts, who from superabundant regard, as they tell the story, are indefatigable in their endeavours to render me the most miserable of wretches.

If I express a desire to visit a public place, the clamour is immense: I want to make an exhibition of my imaginary charms, and throw my person and fortune at the head of the first man that will kindly ask me the question—if I beg to have my hair dressed like my acquaintance, they are shocked at my vanity; and if I indulge myself in the most innocent vivacity, are expiring at my levity. This, ladies, allow me to observe, is not the way to win upon the youthful heart; but I will not anticipate—for I do flatter myself I shall obtain a verdict in my favour, as I make my appeal at the actual bar of benevolence. I am, &c.

CLARA.
IMPAR.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

A Journey from London to Genoa, &c. By Joseph Baretti, continued.

In our last we gave a picture of the Portuguese manners from the work before us; we shall now borrow our author's account of female freedom in Spain, where, in opposition to received opinion, the ladies are allowed even greater liberties than in this country, where their sovereignty is supposed to be perfectly established.

The desire that men and women have here of passing their time in each other's company, is so very eager, that it appears not unlike rage, especially to him who has long lived in England, where men of all ranks seem ashamed in a manner to hang too long about the fair, and where the generality deprive themselves every day of their company during several hours, merely for the sake of talking politics or circulating the bottle.

Many are the methods that both sexes have contrived here, in order to spend as much of their time together as it is possible, and this letter will bring you acquainted with some of them.

I went this morning about ten to pay a visit to a very agreeable lady, whom I have talked the other night at the *Tertulia* into some sort of familiar friendship by my narrations of English customs, and accounts of my present journey. Don Felix, who thinks her one of the most reasonable beings in Madrid, has begged of her to take some care of me during my stay; and both she and her husband have engaged to render it as pleasant as it shall be in their power.

I found her gate quite opened, and no body to guard it. Up-stairs I went, knocked at the door, and a footman opened. Is your master within? No, sir: he is just gone out. Is your mistress? Yes, sir. Please to go that way, pointing to an apartment on the left hand.

I did as he bid me, and crossed three large rooms. From the last I heard people talk in a fourth.

Donna Paula, can I come in?

Come in, come in, cried the lady; and in I went. I found her sitting in the midst of her bed, leaning against half a dozen pillows, and in a dress far from inelegant. She had a small table before her covered with a napkin, with a dish of chocolate upon it, and some sweet biscuits upon a silver plate. Half a dozen gentlemen sat round the bed upon stools, and I had the satisfaction to find that I was not totally amongst strangers, as I had already seen some of them at the *Tertulia* and at Don Felix's. She bid me place myself by her, and for my chocolate, asked the usual civil

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questions; then the chit-chat went round, which was really mere chit-chat during an hour.

About eleven we were desired to withdraw in the next room, as she was going to get up. A pretty maid soon came to tell us that she waited for us at her toilet, where we attended her. A female hair-dresser was busy about her, and I am told that it is not much the fashion here to have that office performed by men, except amongst the greatest ladies, who have often Frenchmen for it. But I must not omit to say that during the hour we were by her bed-side, some of the company went successively off, while others successively came in, entering the room with no more ceremony than if they had entered their own houses, only saying *Deo Gratias* or *Ave Maria* as they raised the door-curtain.

Her toilet was soon over, and a servant came to tell her, that mass was ready. I was going to take my leave, regulating my motions by those of the other visitors; but she bid me stay to take a ride with her after mass, and dine with her if I was not otherwise engaged. I bowed, entered the *Capilla* with her, dipped my middle-finger in the holy water, touched hers with it, kneeled by her on a cushion, and mass was said. We were encircled by her maids and servants, who all had their rosaries in their hands, and appeared full as devout as their mistress, all whispering *paters* and *aves* during the service, which lasted not half an hour. The *Capilla* (*chappel*) is very small, but very neat and prettily ornamented; and I find, that not only the greatest nobility have here their chapels at home, but also the richer gentry, and every body that can afford the expence. Those who do not keep a domestick chaplain, have a priest or a friar, who comes to say mass every day for an alms of three or four reals.* No lady here misses hearing mass every day. She would not be *du bon ton*, if she did, besides that she would be considered as indevout, though their religion does not oblige them to hear it but on holydays.

After the mass she took me in her coach, and we went to take an airing out of St. Bernardin's gate.

As we went along I saw many wooden crosses planted on the left side of the road, about fifty yards distant from each other, and asked her the meaning of them.

They have been erected, said she, by the jesuits, who often in the afternoon come here to make the *Via Crucis*, followed by a multitude of low people.

The *Via Crucis* consists in this. Two or three jesuits walking gravely before the people, stop before every cross successively, and

G g g

all

* A Real is about three pence English money.

all kneeling devoutly in the dust, say aloud seven *paters* and seven *aves* at each, together with a *mystery*; that is, a kind of short prayer, the words of which commemorate the several falls our Saviour has had, as he was pushed barbarously up Mount-Calvary by the wicked Jews with his heavy cross upon his shoulders. I think our jesuits and other friars practice something of this kind in various parts of Italy, with only this difference, that there they perform the *Via Crucis* in churches, whereas here they do it also on a public road.

But you must not felicitate me on my having been *tete-a-tete* in a coach with a handsome Spanish lady. One of her servants out of livery had got into the coach with us; and as I seemed surprised at it, she told me in French, that such was the fashion in Madrid, and that no *femme comme il faut* went ever alone with a gentleman; not even with her own husband. This privileged servant bears here the title of *page*. The *grandees*' ladies have more than one; but, instead of riding with their mistresses, they have a coach to themselves, which follows that of the mistress. At Naples the great ladies have inherited this pompous practice from the Spaniards, who possessed that kingdom long. Donna Paula's page kept in a corner of her coach as close as he could, that he might not obstruct our sight through the fore glass, and never failed to cross himself as we went by every cross of the *Via Crucis*.

Having gone about two miles, we alighted and came leisurely back to the gate, followed by the coach, the page, and the servant that had rode behind. The country round us I thought very unpleasant. Scarce an habitation, or even a tree is to be seen as far as the sight can extend, which is strange in the neighbourhood of such a populous town. The whole prospect on that side looks quite barren and desert like: but the sun shone mildly, and a breeze fanned the air in the gentlest manner; which, as long as the walk lasted, suspended the head-ach that has tormented me ever since I entered at the other gate, as I told you already.

It was near two when we got back to Donna Paula's, and dinner was ready; but before we sit down to it, I must apprise you (as she did me) of some customs quite peculiar to this nation.

I asked her whether it was true that the ladies in Madrid had so far adopted the system of some Italian districts, as to have *Cicisbeo's* under the denomination of *Cortejo's*.

I have heard much, said she, of your Italian *Cicisbeo's*, and, as far as I can judge, they are the same thing with what we call *Cortejo's*; that is, gentlemen who attend on ladies with some sort of assiduity. But I must tell you, that we have so far improved upon your countrymen, as to divide our male

friends into three classes, which we call *Anno's*, *Estrecho's*, and *Santo's*.

I well remember, said I, that by these words I have sometimes been puzzled, especially in reading your comedies, entremesses, and books of wit and humour; but never had an opportunity thoroughly to understand their various meanings.

Know then, interrupted she, that on the last day of the year it is the general custom here for many friends to meet in the evening to draw the *Anno's*. All the names of the gentlemen and ladies present, no matter whether married or unmarried, are written upon bits of paper, and separately thrown, the gentlemen in one hat, the ladies in another. Then the youngest person in company draws a gentleman's name with one hand, and a lady's with the other. The two persons thus drawn are to be *Anno's* (that is, years) during the next twelve month. Thus a lady's *Anno* acquires a kind of right to be oftner in her company than he would otherwise have been. He enters her house at any hour, dines with her when he pleases without previous invitation, pays her a regular courtship, and in short becomes in a manner aggregated to her family.

There is no other difference, continued Donna Paula, between the *Anno's* and the *Estrecho's*, but that the *Anno's* are chosen on the last day of the year, and the *Estrecho's* on the twelfth night. Each *Estrecho's* name is also drawn together with a *Copla* or *Seguidilla*, of which there are innumerable composed by our wits for this purpose and bought ready printed. These kinds of epigrams, commonly satirical, excite often the mirth of the company, especially when they chance to square with the personal character of him or her, whose name comes out with the *Copla*. *Estrecho* means a close friend. As to the *Santo's* they are likewise the same thing with the *Anno's* and *Estrecho's*. They are drawn on Christmas-eve, but, instead of *Coplas* and *Seguidillas*, we draw them with the names of saints, from which circumstance they have their name; to the saint that comes out with the lady's name, the gentleman drawn with her is to pay particular devotion during that year, and so the lady to that which is drawn with the gentleman's name.

By these means, continued Donna Paula, the ladies make sure of constant visitors, when they stay at home, and attendants when they go out; and as these drawings of names generally precede a supper, they always prove very cheerful, especially when it happens, as my own case this year, that the husband and wife are drawn together. I am actually my husband's *Estrecho*, and of course have a right to command his attendance upon me till next Epiphany day.

I should not dislike these fashions, said I, was I to stay for years in this town, and the foreigners who reside amongst you, must certainly find it very convenient, to become thus at once the domestick friends of three ladies at least. But do ever your husbands and fathers take the alarm at their wives and daughters having so many familiar friends? And are your *Cortejo's* generally as harmless as our *Cicissbeo's* pretend to be?

To answer you in your own language, said Donna Paula, I must put you in mind of your proverb, that *Tutto il mondo è paese*, "all countries are alike." We have ladies here, who might live better than they do. But this, I suppose, is not quite peculiar to us, and the dominion of vice probably extends much further than the Manzanares. The misconduct however of wicked women is not to be attributed to the custom of having *Anno's* and *Estrecho's*. She that is lost to honour, would find means of satisfying her lawless passions any where. But this I will have the confidence to say of my townswomen of the better sort, that the greatest part live as they ought, whatever notions foreigners may form of our *Cortejo's*, and whatever liberty they may take with us when they expatiate on the freedom of our manners. We are lively, we love to be gallanted, we could sing and dance for ever, but the point of honour and the influence of religion are not yet lost in Madrid. I have read my share of French books, and am informed of the opinions that are spread abroad on our account: yet let me assure you, that I know the ways of my own sex, and that the ladies of Madrid prove in general very good wives, mothers, and daughters; nor is there any place in Europe where husbands are more gallant, fathers more affectionate, and friends more respectful. I might make you often an eye-witness of what I advance, would you but stay a few months with us. You would see and hear men and women behave and talk to each other very lovingly; but scarce ever find a gentleman *tete-a-tete* with any of us. This is no custom of ours. Consider our method of living. Not only our gates, but every door in our apartments is open from morning to night. All our friends and acquaintance come in and go out without asking leave, and our many servants are allowed to enter our rooms as freely as ourselves. You may already have observed that this is the general system in Madrid; so that, those among our ladies who intend to carry on an intrigue, are put to the hardest shifts, and must partly alter the usual forms of Spanish living, which cannot easily be done without incurring censure, and without making themselves the talk of the whole town. You will see to day at dinner one of my most intimate friends Donna Bibiana de —, who has been during these many years most regularly visited and attended upon by one of our most accomplished

cavaliers; yet she is one of our most respected women, and not a soul in all Madrid would dare to entertain the least thought to her disadvantage.

And are your single ladies, said I, visited with the same familiarity by their *Anno's*, *Estrecho's* and *Santo's*?

Not quite so, answered the lady. But they are not kept under that great restraint you may have read of in books. In general they pass the morning in their apartments, to which few men are admitted besides their masters of writing, musick, and dancing. But they always dine at their parents table, and converse of course with our daily guests with as much freedom as with their brothers; and at night we take them to all *Visitas* and *Tertulias* without any scruple, and let them dance and sing their fill at home as well as at our friends houses during the longest evenings; nor are we afraid to see them talk to any gentleman, fully persuaded that no man would dare to address them but in terms of the highest respect.

I hope now, continued Donna Paula, that you will dismiss your past notions of us, and believe that our husbands and fathers are far from being such jealous and tyrannical brutes, as they are painted in French romances.

II. *Memoirs of Russia, &c.* By General Manstein, continued, 1vol. 4to. Becket.

The opportunities which General Manstein, from his distinguished situation in the Russian army, had of being acquainted with the most important events, render his history a valuable acquisition to the public, and as his relation of the celebrated conspiracy which placed the late empress Elizabeth on the throne is remarkably interesting, we select it for the entertainment of our readers.

The princess Elizabeth, though far from satisfied during the whole reign of the Empress Anne, had remained quiet till the marriage of the Prince Anthony Ulrich with the Princess Anne was concluded. Then, indeed, she began to take some steps towards forming a party: all which, however, was transacted with such secrecy, that nothing of it transpired while the empress lived. But after her death, and the seizure of Biron, she began to think more seriously of it. The first months, however, that the Princess Anne had declared herself Grand-Duchess, passed away in the most perfect harmony between her and the Princess Elizabeth. They visited one another without acrimony, and lived together upon terms of familiarity. This did not last long. The ill-intentioned soon inspired both parties with a mutual mistrust. The Princess Elizabeth became more reserved, and no longer went to the Grand-Duchess's, unless upon the days of ceremony, or on such occasions as she could not well avoid paying her a visit. The marriage which the court wanted to force her to contract with Prince Lewis of Brunswick, was sovereignly against her

her inclination ; and those about her person pressed her much to deliver herself from the subjection in which she was held.

Her surgeon, Lestock, was, of all her domesticks, he that the most exhorted her to place herself on the throne ; and the marquess of Chetardie, who had orders from his court to endeavour at the exciting intestine troubles in Russia, to hinder her from intermeddling with the rest of Europe, did not fail of labouring at it with all possible assiduity. The princess being in want of money, and it was not a little that would serve for the forming a party ; La Chetardie supplied her with as much as she required. He had often secret conferences with Lestock, to whom he gave useful counsels for conducting an affair of this consequence. Upon this, the princess entered into a correspondence with Sweden, and it was partly upon the measures concerted with her that the court of Stockholm undertook the war.

At Petersburg the princess began with gaining over some soldiers of the guards of the regiment of Preobraszenski. The principal of them was one Grunstein, who, from a bankrupt-merchant, had taken on to be a soldier. This man engaged many others, so that little by little there were got as far as thirty grenadiers of the guards to be of the plot.

Count Osterman, who had spies every where, was informed that the Princess Elizabeth was hatching something against the regency. Lestock, the most giddy man alive, and the least capable of keeping a secret, had often said, in a coffeehouse, before a number of people, that there would soon be seen great changes in Petersburg. The minister did not fail of giving notice of all this to the Grand-Duchess, who only laughed at him, nor afforded any the least credit to all he could say to her upon this subject. At length, these informations were so often repeated, and even sent to her from other countries, that they grew to give the Princess Anne some uneasiness. At length, she began to apprehend she might be in danger, but took no measures to avoid it, which she might have done the more easily, for that the Princess Elizabeth gave her time enough to break her measures ; who though she was fully determined to try for the throne, nevertheless, instead of hastening the execution of her designs, was always finding some pretext or other for deferring it from time to time. Her last resolution had been, not to undertake any thing till the 6th of January, (Old Style) which is twelfth-day, when all the regiments that are in garrison at Petersburg are drawn up, in parade, on the ice of Newa. She proposed then to go there, and, at the head of the regiment of Preobraszenski, to harangue it ; and as there were some in it devoted to her, she hoped the rest would not fail of joining them, and then, when the

whole regiment should have declared for her the other troops would make no difficulty of following their example.

This project would have certainly failed, or at least have caused a great effusion of blood. Fortunately for her, she was obliged to hasten the enterprize ; several reasons determining her sooner than she had intended to a final resolution of acting.

In the first place, she had learnt that the Grand-Duchess had resolved to declare herself empress ; upon which, all those who were attached to the Princess Elizabeth advised her not to wait the execution of that design, representing to her that she would then find more difficulty, and that even all her measures were likely to be broke by it.

Secondly, upon the notice which the court had received of the march of count Lewenhope, three battalions of the guards had orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching to Wybourg, and to join the army. Now, many of those who were in the interest of the princess, were to make part of that detachment. They went to her, and told her, that it was absolutely necessary for her to hasten the execution of her project, for that those who were the most devoted to her, would be gone upon service in the campaign, and that some might be stricken with a fear, which would drive them to inform the government of the whole affair.

Besides all which, the imprudence which the regent Anne had, to tax the Princess Elizabeth of her secret conferences with the marquess de la Chetardie, was what principally contributed to bring the enterprize into immediate execution. It was the fourth of December, a court day, that the Grand-Duchess took the Princess Elizabeth aside, and told her, that she had had several intimations concerning her conduct, and that especially, her surgeon had frequent conferences with the French minister, and was plotting treasonable practices against the reigning family ; that hitherto, she (the Grand-Duchess) had not wished to give credit to these informations ; but that, if they continued, she should be obliged to have Lestock taken up, and that means would be used to force him to confess the truth. The princess stood out this conversation very well. She protested to the Grand-Duchess, that she had never had a thought of undertaking any thing against her, or against her son ; that she had too much religion to break the oath she had taken ; that all these informations were given by enemies, who wanted to make her unhappy ; that Lestock had never set his foot in Chetardie the French ambassador's house (which was true, for there had been always a third place chosen for their interviews) ; that, however, the Grand-Duchess might, if she pleased, have Lestock taken up, which would but serve the more to discover her being guiltless. The Princess Elizabeth shed

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abundance of tears at this explanation, and succeeded so well in persuading her of her innocence, that the Grand-Duchess (who also wept much) believed her wrongfully accused.

As soon as the princess was returned home, she informed Lestock of her conversation with the Grand-Duchess. This confident of hers would fain have proceeded that very night to the prevention of the imminent danger that hung over the heads both of the princess and himself. But as all those who were concerned in the plot were dispersed in their quarters and had no previous notice of any thing, the affair was deferred till the following night.

The next morning when Lestock waited as usual upon the princess, he presented a card to her; on one side of which there was drawn with a pencil, the Princess Elizabeth, with an imperial crown on her head; and on the reverse of it, the same princess, with a man's veil, and just by her, racks and gibbets; with this, he said to her; "Your highness, madam, must now absolutely chuse, one of these two, to be empress, or to be put into a convent, and to see your servants perish under tortures." He exhorted her then not to delay a moment; and, accordingly, the resolution was fixed for proceeding to extremities that very night. Lestock did not fail of acquainting of it all those who were of their party. At midnight, the princess, accompanied by the Woronzows and Lestock, repaired to the barracks of the grenadiers of the regiment of Probraskensky; thirty of whom were, as has been observed, personally in the plot. These assembled others, to the number of three hundred, as well subalterns as private men. The princess, in a few words, declared her intention to them, and asked their assistance. They all, to a man, consented to sacrifice themselves for her. Their first step of dispatch was, to seize the officer of the grenadiers, who lay in the barracks; his name Grews, a Scotchman: after which they took an oath of fidelity to the princess. She then put herself at the head of them, and marched straight to the winter palace, and entered, with part of those that followed her, into the guard-rooms, without finding any the least resistance. There she told the officers the reasons of her coming. They made no shew of opposition, and left her to act as she pleased. Centinels were then posted at all the doors and avenues. Lestock and Woronzow penetrated with a detachment of grenadiers into the apartments of the Grand-Duchess and made prisoners, her and her husband, her children, and the favourite, that was lodged near them. As soon as this was done, several detachments were sent to seize marshal Munich, his son, lord steward of the household to the Grand-Duchess; count Osterman, count Colloskin, count Lowenwold, grand-marshal of the court; baron de Mengden, and some others, persons of less consequence. All these prisoners were carried to the palace

of the princess. She sent Lestock to marshal Lacy, to acquaint him of what she had done; and to declare to him that he had nothing to fear; ordering him at the same time to come directly to her.

The senate, and all the greatest men of the empire that were then at Petersburg, were convened at the palace of the new empress: and, at break of day, all the troops were assembled before it, where, after the declaration to them that the Princess Elizabeth had seated herself on the throne of her father, the oath of fidelity was tendered to them, and taken without contradiction, so that every thing was presently in as great tranquillity as before.

The same day, the empress quitted the house in which she had resided till then, and took possession of the imperial palace.

There can hardly be any that, in reading this event, will not be astonished at the terrible faults committed on both sides. Without the total blindness of the Grand-Duchess, this attempt must have miscarried. I have precedently mentioned, that she had repeated informations sent her even from foreign countries. Count Osterman one day made himself be carried to her, and acquainted her of the secret conferences of La Chetardie with Lestock. Instead of an answer to the purpose of what he was telling her, she shewed him a new frock she had had made for the emperor. The very same evening that she had the explanation above related with the Princess Elizabeth, the marquis de Botta spoke to her as follows: "Your imperial highness has declined assisting the queen my mistress, notwithstanding the alliance between the two courts; but as there is now no remedy for that, I hope that, with the assistance of God, and of our other allies, we shall get out of our difficulties: but, at least, madam, do not at present neglect the taking care of yourself. You are on the brink of a precipice. In the name of God! save yourself! save the emperor! save your husband".

All these exhortations did not determine her to undertake any the least thing to secure her throne. Her imprudence went still farther. Her husband told her the night before the revolution, that he had fresh intimations concerning the conduct of the Princess Elizabeth; that he would post piquets in the streets, and was resolved to have Lestock taken up; but the Grand-Duchess hindered him, by her answer; That she believed the princess guiltless; that when she spoke to her of her conference with La Chetardie, she had not in the least changed countenance, but had wept bitterly; that, in short, she had persuaded her of her innocence.

The faults on the side of the Princess Elizabeth were not less: Lestock had talked in several places, and before different people, of a change that was soon to take place. The rest of her party were not more trust-worthy; the

the most of them were but soldiers of the guard, consequently of the lower classes of life, and naturally not susceptible of secrecy in an affair of this importance. Even the princess herself did many things for which she would have been taken into custody under the reign of the Empress Anne. She often walked in the barracks of the guards; nay, she suffered some of the common soldiers to get behind her open sledge, and talk to her as she was drawn along in it through the streets of Petersburg. She had every day many of them in her palace, and affected to make herself popular upon all occasions. But Providence having decided that this attempt should succeed, a fatal blindness prevailed.

III. *Orationes of Æscines and Demosthenes on the Crown, translated into English with Notes.* By T. Leland, D. D. vol. 3, 8vo. 5s. Johnston.

Dr. Leland, who is one of the senior fellows of the Dublin university, has been long eminent for his erudition, and the spirit with which he has introduced the Greek authors in an English dress to this country. The present volume is every way equal to his former translations, and must make a valuable addition to the best chosen libraries.

IV. *Falsehood in Fashion; or the Wizard unmasked: a Satire. To which is added the loyal free Mason, an Ode; and the Choice of a Wife, in the Style of Lord C—rf—d.* 8vo. 1s. Bladon.

There is much good sense in this satire, though but little poetry; those, however, who have a relish for the abusive, will find something to gratify their love of invective, and to the disgrace of literature, we fear that people of this cast constitute a large majority of our modern readers.

V. *Clavis Pentateuchi; five Analysis omnium vocum Hebraicarum suo ordine in Pentateucho Moscos occurrentium, &c. Auctore Jacob Robertson, &c.* 8vo. 8s. bound. Dilly.

Dr. Robertson, the author of this work, is professor of the oriental languages at Edinburgh, and has discovered no little reading in the management of his subject; his intention is chiefly to render the study of the Hebrew more easy, which he attempts by shewing the near relation between that language and the Arabic: but men of learning alone are likely to be benefited by his researches, as a small part only of his performance is written in English.

VI. *An elegant Poem on the Death of William Beckford, Esq.* 8vo. 6d. Swan.

We have scarcely more prosaic scribblers in politics, than versifiers; the present, however, is so sublimely bad, that we are absolutely at a loss to distinguish him, and therefore leave that decision to the ingenuity of our readers.

VII. *A Theosophic Lucubration on the Nature of Insux, as it respects the Communications and Operations of the Soul and Body.* By the honourable and learned Emanuel Swedenborg, now first translated from the original Latin. 4to. 2s. 6d. Lewis.

The honourable and learned Emanuel Swedenborg is a nobleman of Stockholm who stands very well in his own opinion, but appears to us to be a most contemptible enthusiast: he boasts of an immediate fellowship with angels, and tells us that the Deity himself appeared personally to him in the year 1743—After such an account of himself, we fancy a criticism on his theosophic lucubration will be wholly unnecessary.

VIII. *Almeyda, or the Rival Kings, a Tragedy.* By George Edmond Howard. Robinson and Roberts, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

This deplorable performance is the manufacture of an attorney in Dublin as we are informed, who has mangled Doctor Hawke's elegant oriental tale of Almorán and Hamet into the present tragedy of Almeyda.

IX. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Wilton, Prebendary of Westminster, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, Minister of New Brentford, on their political Conduct, with an original Picture of modern Patriotism.* 8vo. 1s. Brough.

Though this article contains no extraordinary proofs of good writing, yet it gives some tolerable advice to the rev. gentlemen mentioned in the title page; and though the picture of patriotism is an arrant daubing, the likeness nevertheless is even more than tolerable.

X. *The Elements of universal Erudition, &c. translated from the last Edition of Baron Bielfield, Secretary of Legation to the King of Prussia.* By Wm. Hooper, M. D. 3 vol. 8vo. Robins. 18s.

Baron Bielfield is certainly a very entertaining and often a very useful writer; but we think the credit of his works is too much taken upon trust, and that implicit belief is by no means universally his due upon some subjects of particular importance.

XI. *The Lame Lover, a Comedy.* By Samuel Foote, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Elmsly.

In the article entitled the BRITISH THEATRE, for our Magazine of the present month, a dispassionate opinion is pronounced upon the merits of this performance.

XII. *An Address to the twelve Judges of England in behalf of insolvent Debtors, whether in actual Confinement, or in danger of Arrest.* 8vo. 1s. Wilkie.

The absurdity as well as the inhumanity of our laws, with regard to the imprisonment of debtors, has long been a matter of astonishment to foreigners and an object of reproach even among ourselves. Yet our laws have undergone no reformation; this immediate appeal, however, to the twelve judges will we hope produce some salutary effect, and we cannot but compliment the benevolence of our author, in thus publicly pleading the cause of long neglected calamity.

XIII. *A Dialogue between a country Farmer and a Juryman on the Subject of Libels.* 8vo. 1s. Flexney.

The present prosecutions against the press

make this little article necessary for the perusal of every good Englishman.

XIV. *The Farmer's Queries and Resolutions concerning the Game.* 4to. Hingeston.

This pamphlet endeavours to prove that the very laws for preserving, are necessarily destructive of the game; as the farmers before the infamous restriction on the gun, were so many game keepers for the great, and being constantly in the way rendered poaching almost impossible; whereas the most diligent keepers are not now sufficient to defend a manor, where every farmer is a poacher from resentment, if he is not even inclined to trespass, from inclination.

XV. *A new Latin Accidence, &c.* Svo. 18. Lowndes.

The author of this Accidence follows Lilly's plan, omitting only his superfluities, and giving the rules for declining nouns and conjugating verbs in English, which he thinks better adapted than Latin to young capacities.

XVI. *Aretin, a Dialogue on painting.* From the Italian of Lodovico Dolce. 8vo. 4s. Elmsly.

We have read this article with much pleasure, and doubt not, but the student or even the connoisseur in the elegant science of painting will peruse it with an equal degree of satisfaction.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

AUGUST. AN ODE.

THE tenant cock, with shrilly notes,
Aurora's near approach denotes;
Behold the rosy-finger'd morn!
The villagers to labour wake,
In festive shouts the silence break;
While Autumn fills kind Plenty's horn.

A I R.

See! the Lark unfolds his wings,
Swiftly soars, and sweetly sings;
Thro' the skies his music floats,
Distant hills vibrate the notes.
Feather'd songsters on each spray,
Hail the radiant God of day;
Fountains murmur to their song,
Roll translucent streams along.
Old Oceanus peaceful lies,
Ting'd with roseate dappled skies,
His lucid waves in wanton play;
Young Zephyrus sporting on the deep,
The vast expansion murmur sweep;
While smoothly glides the wat'ry way.

A I R.

Thus August displays to our sight,
Bright Phœbus in golden array,
Unveiling his sister Delight,
And calling her forth to the day.
Blithe Harmony peeps from above;
Fresh gales fan the pellucid stream;
All nature expressive of Love,
The mind's sympathetic sweet theme,
Rich Ceres appearing in view,
Content and young Peace in her train,
The landscape's pleas'd maze I pursue,
While Echoes resound thro' the plain.

CHORUS.

Health, Pleasure, and Plenty, unitedly meet,
Thus Autumn announces his harvest complete.
London, Aug. 20, 1770. SEALLY.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

Sung by Mrs. Thompson at Ranelagh-House.

W Hœ'er thro' Ovid's tales has rang'd,
Thro' Ovid's tales has seen,

How Jove incens'd to monkies chang'd
A tribe of worthless men.

Repentant soon, th'offending race
Intreat the injur'd pow'r
To give them back the human face,
And reason's aid restore.

Jove, sooth'd at length, his ear inclin'd,
And granted half their pray'r;
But t'other half he bid the wind
Disperse in empty air.

Scarce had the Thund'rer giv'n the nod,
That shook the vaulted skies,
With haughtier air the creatures strode,
And stretch'd their dwindled size.

The hair in curls luxurious now
Around their temples spread;
The tail that whilom hung below,
Now dangled from the head;
The head remains unchang'd within,
Nor alter'd much the face;
It still retains its native grin,
And all its old grimace.

Thus half transform'd and half the same
Jove bid them take their place,
Restoring them their ancient claim
Among the human race.
Man with contempt the brute survey'd,
Nor would a name bestow;
But women lik'd the motley breed,
And call'd the thing a beau.

MIDSUMMER NOON.

Sung by Miss Jameson, in Vauxhall-Gardens,
and set by Mr. Worgan.

I.

YE Zephyrs come flutter and play,
To life wake my fond drooping breast;
Who can bear all this fever of day,
And abroad taste or pleasure or rest?
All panting and dying I'll fly from the hours,
And hie to cool streams and to sweet shady
bow'rs.

II.

The toils of the day are all o'er,
The shepherd and sheep now retreat,

They

They think of their pasture no more,
But croud to their shelter from heat.
All panting, &c.

III.

Then welcome, thou dear leafy grove,
Where Sol cannot peep with a ray;
'Mong woodbinds and myrtles I'd rove,
Along wear the moments away.
All panting, &c.

IV.

Then Strephon, oh come thee not nigh!
Thy sight I'm not able to bear;
In vain from Sol's fury I fly,
If Love and thou follow me there.
Then panting alone let me fly from the hours,
And hie to cool streams and to sweet shady
bow'rs.

DIANA and CUPID.

Set by Mr. Fisher, and sung by Mr. Vernon
in Vauxhall-Gardens.

RECITATIVE.

As Dian and her hunting train,
Once rov'd to try the wood and plain,
Poor Cupid, fast asleep, they found,
His bow and arrows on the ground:
Well pleas'd to find his godship there,
She thus commands her list'ning fair.

A I R.

Break, break with speed each pointed dart,
For, if he wakes, he'll turn our foe;
'Tis his to wound the tender heart,
His only joy's to give us woe.
Now shall we safely trace the plain,
And haunt the river, lawn, and grove;
His arrows broke, his power is vain:
You now may safely laugh at Love.

RECITATIVE.

When now, too late, the God awoke,
Saw Dian and her fav'rites by,
The fatal mischief thus he spoke,
Whilst malice sparkled from each eye.

A I R.

Though Cupid is vanquish'd to day,
Believe not my empire is o'er,
To Venus I'll hie me away,
She'll arm me as well as before.
Oh, Dian! what nymph of thy train
Is safe when I aim the sure dart?
I'm mad with the wrongs I sustain,
Then, Goddess! take care of thy heart.

The following elegant Epitaph, which we are told was never published, was sent to an unpopular Nobleman, for an intended Monument to Dr. Hales, and highly approved, but a Poet of his Country offering something on the same Subject it was returned to the Author.

PROCUL HINC

IN 'Tidonia quiescunt villa
Cineres modestae
Reverendi admodum
Stephani Hales.

Benignus naturae Deus
Elementa sua temperanda
commisit

Humani generis armis.

Augusta

Georgii Tertii

Regis optimi

Mater

Sepulchrale marmor
posuit

Virtuti et ingenio.

Praise thy Creator, genial heat,
And rains and dews of heavenly birth,
And air's expanse and ocean's feat,
Praise him thou teeming parent, Earth.
Praise him ye dews and falling showers,
That bid the vernal year arise,
Praise him ye herbs and fruits and flowers
In grateful incense to the skies.

Let every breath that lives on purer gales,
Praise him who made their natures known to
Hales.

The following little song which we present to our readers, was composed on, we hope, so singular an occasion, that we cannot forbear prefixing the few particulars.

A Young gentleman in Ireland, on the point of marrying a young lady, to whom he had been for some time since most tenderly attached, happened to receive an unexpected visit from the son of one of his father's first friends. The visitor was received with all imaginable marks of kindness, and in order to pay him the higher compliment, the intended bride was given to him by her unsuspecting lover for a partner at a ball, that early succeeded his arrival. They danced together the whole evening, and the next morning in violation of the laws of hospitality on the one part, and every moral tie on the other, took themselves off secretly to Scotland, where they were married.

Right sorry I am to add the consequence, for where a woman can be guilty of so atrocious a breach of faith, she but ill merits the regret of a worthy mind; nevertheless this truly valuable and highly injured young gentleman sunk under the double weight of ingratitude and ill-requited love, and having written the ensuing lines in an hour of melancholy, the generosity of which is almost unexampled, he died in a deep decline, to the great affliction of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SONG.

THOU'RT gone awa, thou'rt gone awa,
Thou'rt gone awa fra me, Mary.
Nor friends, nor I could make thee stay,
Thou'st cheated them and me, Mary.
Untill this day I never thought,
That ought could alter thee, Mary,
For thou'rt the mistress of my heart,
Think what thou wilt of me, Mary.

What

Whate'er he said or might pretend,
Who stole that heart of thine, *Mary*,
I'm sure true love was not his end,
Not such a love as mine, *Mary*.
I spoke sincere, nor flatter'd much,
Had no unworthy view, *Mary*;
For money, gems, nor nothing such.
No: I lov'd only you, *Mary*.

Though thou'st prov'd false, yet whilst I live,
I'll still with well to thee *Mary*.
May friends forget, and I'll forgive
Thy wrongs to them, and me *Mary*;
Then fare thee well and rest thee sure,
Though thou hast cheated me, *Mary*,
For all thy sex, I'd ne'er endure
Half what I've done for thee, *Mary*.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Confess myself much pleased with your
Hitchin correspondent's representation of
the gold coins found at Biggleswade; the le-
gend on the face, *Henric. di. gra. rex angl.*
& *Franc. Dns. Hib.* I translate, Henry by
the grace of God king of England and France,
and lord of Ireland; the *Dns. Hib.* meaning
Dominus Hiberniæ: that on the reverse, *aut*
transiens per medium illoru. ibat I. H. C. al-
ludes to this passage in St. John's gospel, c. viii
v. 59. "Then took they up stones to cast at
him; but Jesus hid himself and went out of
the temple, going through the midst of them,
and so passed by;" the *I. H. C.* standing for
Iesus hominum curator, Jesus the guardian
(or Saviour) of men. Had I an opportunity
I should think myself happy to procure one of
those curious coins, but have no acquaintance
in that part of the world. If the above illus-
tration proves satisfactory to your ingenious
correspondent, it will reflect particular pleasure
on his and sir,

Your very humble servant.

W. JACKSON.

Litchfield Close, August 19, 1770.

THE very extraordinary efficacy of Mr.
Buzaglio's practice in the gout and rheu-
matism, being much the subject of public
conversation, and the concurrent testimony
of numbers, who have been almost miracu-
lously cured by him, furnishing a strong pro-
bability of his having discovered an absolute
specific for the total eradication of those
dreadful disorders; we have here procured an
authentic copy of his warranted proposals for
the more ample information of our readers;
especially as we are assured, that his method
has not failed in a single instance, and that
none of his patients have had the slightest
return of their complaints.

1. LET the patient be ever so greatly af-
flicted with the gout and rheumatism, he
shall be free from all pain in a few hours.

2. He shall walk to bed without assistance
the very first night.

3. Have a good night's rest, and a good
appetite next morning.

4. During, and ever after, the cure, the
patient is allowed to eat what he pleases.

5. He shall be able to attend business in
three or four days, and in a week walk the
streets, without crutch or stick, if he could
walk without such an assistance before the fit.

6. No apothecaries medicines are given,
nor is there the least danger of catching
cold, in consequence of his prescriptions.

7. No patients admitted but such as take
the printed oath administered by Mr. Buzaglio
before they undergo the cure.

8. The price of the cure is regulated by
the patient's circumstances; and the patient
may agree for the cure or for life; that is, in
case of another fit, Mr. Buzaglio and his
heirs are equally bound to cure without any
farther payment than the sum originally
agreed to be deposited in Mr. Buzaglio's hands.

9. The nearer the patient lives to Mr.
Buzaglio's house the better, he being enabled
thereby to give better attendance, and those
cured for life to be attended within one
mile of Mr. Buzaglio's house, No. 14, Ca-
tharine-street, Strand.

Daily advice (gratis) from Monday morn-
ing to Friday noon.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, July 27.

HIS morning, about four
o'clock, a fire was discovered
at the upper end of the laying
house in the dock-yard, which
burning with great fury, soon
afterwards communicated itself
to the new hemp-house, the carpenters shops,
and to the little mast-house, all which build-
ings are entirely consumed, with the greatest
part of the stores which they contained, con-
August, 1770.

sisting of about two or three hundred tons of
hemp, a great quantity of pitch, tar, sails,
rigging, and masts, with all the timber, &c.
which lay near the said buildings. Such a
conflagration was never beheld. The rigging
house was with the greatest difficulty saved,
as were also the houses of the surgeon and
boatwain of the yard, although they were
often on fire, as well as the other mast-house:
if these had burnt, they must in all probabi-
lity have destroy'd not only all the masts and
yards

yards, but a great part also of the common, (a suburb near Portsmouth) gun-wharf, and probably the town. God knows where it would have ended! God knows how it began! Various are the reports; some that it was caused by the pitch boiling over, others that it began in the commissioner's wash-house, or brew-house; but time may shew.

As there is reason to suspect that the buildings and stores in his majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, were wilfully set on fire, by some evil-disposed persons unknown: In order to bring to justice the persons guilty of this offence, the lords commissioners of the admiralty have promised a reward of one thousand pounds to such person or persons as shall, within three months from this time, discover any of the persons guilty of the said offence, so as such offenders be convicted thereof, to be paid immediately after conviction; and his majesty's pardon is also promised to any of the offenders on the discovery of their accomplices.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

This day came on at the assizes at Guildford, before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, the cause between the Right Hon. George Onslow and the Rev. Mr. Horne. The jury, after staying out an hour and a half, brought in a verdict for Mr. Onslow with 400*l.* damages, which Mr. Onslow has ordered his attorney to pay into the hands of the Rev. Dr. Hallifax, treasurer of the fund for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans in the county of Surry. See p. 399.

THURSDAY, 9.

The prince of Hesse Darmstadt, who was in town incog. with his family for a few days, received particular marks of attention and regard from the king and queen. Her majesty made the young prince a present of a rich diamond and pearl necklace, &c. in a manner no less noble and generous, than it was genteel! Shewing the jewels to the prince, her majesty desired her to put them on, which honour being accepted, the royal personage having adjusted the collar, &c. declared they became her much, and hoped she would wear them as a mark of her remembrance and regard.

Letters from Hereford mention, that a storm of thunder and lightning was severely felt in that neighbourhood. It began at three o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission till between seven and eight in the evening. The violence of the rain lodged and damaged the grain exceedingly.—The lightning was remarkably terrible at Bredwardine, where a ball of fire fell on the out-buildings of Mr. Thomas, a farmer, and burnt them to the ground.

FRIDAY, 10.

A few days ago a servant girl in the neighbourhood of Tottenham High Cross, was married to her master, a considerable farmer,

on which she received the congratulations of her friends: But next day they had reason to view this matter in another light—when it appeared the girl's brother in the East-Indies had died, and left her a very considerable fortune, of which it appears the farmer had previous notice.

SATURDAY, 11.

Was determined at the assizes at York, before Mr. Justice Aston and a special jury, the great lead-mine cause, being an issue directed by the court of Chancery, wherein Mr. Thomas Smith, of Gray's-inn, was plaintiff, and the earl of Pomfret, defendant; when, after a full hearing, the jury having, previously to the trial, viewed the place in question, and it appearing plainly to have been an ancient inclosure (bought above 30 years ago, and enjoyed as such, by Mr. Smith) the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. The above is the lead-mine in Swaledale, said to produce an immense sum, and mentioned lately to have been discovered in Lord Pomfret's estate.

SUNDAY, 12.

Being the anniversary of the accession of the present royal family to the throne of these realms, now exactly 56 years since, and likewise the birth-day of his royal highness the prince of Wales, who entered into the ninth year of his age, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers and gentry, at Richmond, on the occasion.

TUESDAY, 14.

This night between eleven and twelve o'clock a terrible fire broke out behind Mrs. Crawley's iron manufactory, at Greenwich, which consumed upwards of sixty houses; it is thought to have been maliciously done, with intention to destroy the king's warehouses, at that place, which, by the shifting of the wind, were luckily preserved.

FRIDAY, 17.

A busto of his Danish majesty, carved at Copenhagen, and sent by him as a present to the university of Oxford, was brought to the queen's palace for their majesties inspection, who came to town about noon and viewed it.

TUESDAY, 21.

Bills were stuck up about the Royal Exchange, and other parts of this city, offering encouragement to sailors who will enter on board several men of war (names therein mentioned, 15 in number) now lying at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Last week was found, two feet deep, in a piece of ground called Friars gardens, in the city of York belonging to Mr. Telford, where the workmen were digging, some part of the foundation of a temple of Roman brick-work, so firmly cemented, that it resisted the stroke of a pick. This fragment was the segment of a circle, and a little below was taken up a flat grit-stone three feet long,

two feet broad, and about eight inches thick, with the following inscription :

DEO SANCTO
SERAPI
TEMPLUM ASO
LO FECIT
CL. HIERONOMY
ANUS LEG
LEG VI VICT

with some Roman Coins of Vespasian and others, but much defaced.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 23. Yesterday the court of session determined the great cause of the peerage of the antient and noble family of Caithness. The competition was between William Sinclair of Rattler, Esq; and James Sinclair, in Reifs. The latter not being proved of lawful blood, the court affirmed the verdict of the jury on a former trial, in favour of Mr. Sinclair of Rattler.

Edinburgh, Aug. 18. At the late quarterly meeting of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation, held here, the new line of direction of the Great Canal, from Inch-belly-bridge westward, proposed by Mr. McKell, and approved of by Mr. Smeaton, engineers, was unanimously agreed to; by this new course, the canal will be brought to within two miles northwest of Glasgow.

IRELAND.

At perambulating the franchises in Dublin on the 15th, which all accounts agree made a most elegant appearance, they were preceded by the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Blackall, Knt. lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, all the city officers, regalia, &c. which composed a very large troop; his lordship, the sheriffs, and several of his attendants, were mounted on fine horses, with the most superb furniture, and had a number of led horses, with grand caparisons, in his train: and among the pageants, the cutlers, painters, printers, and stationers (who are united in one company) had a superb carriage, drawn by six beautiful horses, which contained types and a printing press, a compositor to set the letters, and two pressmen working off impressions of poems on the art of printing, which were distributed to the spectators by the printer's devil, who was habited in a sable garment and cap, with the alphabet in a white shining metal, properly dispersed thereon; they had also a painter at work, and other emblems of the different trades united in that company; likewise a man in the armour which King Charles the First wore, which was given to this corporation by the late Col. Paul.

AMERICA.

Boston, (New-England) April 30. At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Marblehead, on the 10th inst. a number of votes passed, chiefly respecting a continuation of the non-importation agree-

ment: that the goods that should arrive which were shipped on account of the partial repeal, be re-shipped, and application made to the town for the payment of the freight, &c. Also an agreement was come into to prevent drinking any India tea: the committee having reported that 712 heads of families have generously signed the same, only 17 refused; seven of whom afterwards came in, and the remaining 10 were advertised in the last Essex gazette. Those who shall continue to drink tea, are to be recorded in the clerk's office, and publickly advertised.

Boston, June 31. On Wednesday last the house of representatives, after a long and very fair debate, passed a resolve by a division of 96 to 6 against the expedience of proceeding to business out of the town of Boston.

In the house of representatives, June 7, 1770.

ORDERED, That Mr. Hancock, Captain Darby, John Adams, Esq; Brigadier Preble, and Colonel Warren, be a committee to wait upon his honour the lieutenant with the following message:

May it please your honour,

THE house of representatives have taken into their consideration the state of the province with regard to the moving the general assembly out of the town of Boston; and by a majority of ninety-six out of one hundred and two members present, have resolved,

That the convening, holding and keeping the great and general court out of the said town of Boston, to the manifest injury of the province, and the great inconvenience of the members of both houses, without any necessity, or the least probability of serving any one good purpose, notwithstanding the prayers, intreaties, remonstrances and protestations of this and the former house to the contrary, is a very great grievance.

And that it is by no means expedient to proceed to business while the general assembly is thus constrained to hold their session out of the town of Boston.

And as there are matters now lying before the assembly of very great importance, which they are very desirous of entering upon and completing, they humbly pray that your honour would be pleased to remove the great and general court to its antient, usual, and only convenient seat, the town house in Boston.

HIS HONOUR'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I THINK it my misfortune that so great a majority of your house as ninety-six in one hundred and two, should appear to differ from me in sentiment upon any public measure. I have told you that I have not the least doubt of the legality of my adjourning or proroguing the court to any town in the province. The place as well as time of its meeting is left to the governor. The governor is the servant of the king, and by his commission is to govern the province according to the charter, and according to such in-

structions as he shall from time to time receive from the king. Without a violation of my instructions I cannot now remove the court from Cambridge to Boston: I am afraid of incurring his majesty's displeasure if I should do it. I am as sensible as you can be that there are many important matters lying before the court. I am sensible also that that the necessity of their being acted upon is so great, that even upon your own principles, you may be as fully justified in proceeding to act upon them as the house of the last year could be justified for the business they did, or as you will be able to justify yourselves for what you have already done the present session. Does it not appear to you of necessity that the act of the province which requires the treasurer to issue his warrant for levying a tax of more than eighty thousand pounds should be repealed in part? Will it be safe for you to leave Castle-William and Fort Pownall without any establishment? Are you willing that the act for limitation of suits at law, which has been repeatedly suspended, should now take place? To omit the mention of many other laws, which I believe you judge necessary to be continued or revived. Would you be willing the enemies of our happy constitution should have it in their power to say that when the governor had caused the general court to be convened pursuant to the powers reserved to him by the charter, the House of Representatives refused to do business, because he had convened it at Cambridge, and, in their opinion, without any necessity, or the least probability of serving any good purpose? Would not the construction of my conduct be, if I should carry you to Boston after this message to me, that I had given up to the House of Representatives the powers reserved by the charter to the crown?

In 1747 or in 1748, when the court-house in Boston had been consumed by fire, the major part of the then House of Representatives was averse to rebuilding it, and disposed to build a house for the general court in some town in the country. Being then one of the representatives of the town of Boston, I used my influence in every way I could with propriety in favour of rebuilding the court-house in Boston, but finally could prevail thus far and no farther. The house upon the question, whether a grant should be made for rebuilding the court-house in Boston, was equally divided, and I being then speaker of the house, gave my casting voice in favour of the town. I have still a very good affection for the town of Boston. I was then the servant of the town, and know I was acting the mind of my constituents. I am now satisfied that I did my duty. I now consider myself as the servant of the crown. I know his majesty's pleasure, and I am doing my duty in acting according to it; and if you should finally refuse to do business at

Cambridge, which I hope you will not, all the ill consequences will be attributed to you and not to me.

Council-chamber,

Camb. June, 7, 1770. T. HUTCHINSON.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, May 30. There cannot be a more striking proof of the virtue and patriotism, and the determined resolution of our merchants to persevere in the most strict observance of the non-importation agreement, than their having, by letter (since the arrival of the Swallow packet-boat) solicited the general committee to appoint proper persons to attend the opening of all goods hereafter imported, and see that the articles agree with the invoices; and also to cause the committee of inspection to examine weekly the several packages of goods already stored. In consequence of this application, the committee of inspection were directed to proceed upon the examination of the stored goods, which they did last Wednesday.

A letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated June 7, says, "Yesterday, last night, and this day, we have had the most violent storm of wind and rain here, that was ever known at this season of the year. It is impossible to ascertain all the damages that have been sustained along the sea-coast, and throughout the country; but it must be very considerable. The front wall and whole fortification, between Granville's and Broughton's bastions, are entirely ruined; the repairs of which, it is supposed, cannot cost less than 20,000l."

By the accounts of the late earthquake at Hispaniola, it appears to have almost equalled that of Lisbon in the year 1755. A village, called Croix de Bouquets, containing about an hundred families, two leagues from Port-au-Prince, wholly sunk and disappeared, there being nothing but water to be seen in its place; and the plantations are also destroyed for many miles round it. There were eighty persons in the hospital at Port-au-Prince, all of whom were killed by the fall of the house, except one man. A large inn, about two miles from Leogane, with a number of people in it, was instantly taken in by the opening of the earth, so that no remains of it are to be seen. A very high mountain, standing close by the shore, was thrown into the sea, which caused a swell to the height of 130 feet above the common surface. Another large mountain, about two miles from Port-au-Prince, was blown up in the air, leaving in its place a basin of water about three or four fathoms deep.

New-York, June 18. On Monday last a number of merchants and mechanics waited on our committee, desiring the sense of this city should be taken by subscription, whether an alteration should not be made in our non-importation agreement; in consequence of which a meeting was called the same evening

ing, an advertisement drawn up, and persons appointed to go through the different wards, and to each inhabitant propose the following questions. "Do you approve of a general importation of goods from Great-Britain, except tea and other articles, which are or may be subject to a duty on importation? or, Do you approve of our non-importation agreement continuing in the manner it now is?" Subscriptions were taken in accordingly, when a majority appeared for importation agreeable to this advertisement, on which the committee sent off expresses to Boston and Philadelphia, requesting their concurrence.

New York, July 9. We hear that answers to the proposals from this city for altering the non-importation agreement, and opening the trade to Great Britain, except for tea or other articles, on which a duty is enacted, have been received from Boston, Philadelphia, &c. And that they have unanimously and absolutely rejected the said proposal—being resolutely determined firmly to adhere to the non-importation agreement as it stands; and that the people of Connecticut and New Jersey have determined to have no further dealing with this place, unless the said agreement is strictly maintained. And as the condition upon which the people here signed for the proposed alteration, was that Boston and Philadelphia approved and came into the measure, their refusal puts an end to the measure proposed, so that the non-importation agreement remains in full force, and doubtless will continue so till the end is obtained.

A letter from New-York, dated June 28, says, "The Orrery, of which the American philosophical society formerly published an account, projected and executed by Mr. David Rittenhouse, in this province, is now finished. As this is an American production, and much more complete than any thing of the kind ever made in Europe, it must give great pleasure to every lover of his country, to see her rising to fame in the sublimest sciences, as well as every improvement in the arts. Dr. Witherspoon, accompanied by some gentlemen, went lately to see and converse with the ingenious artist, and being convinced of the superior advantages that must arise from this new-invented Orrery, in the study of natural philosophy, and desirous to encourage so truly great a genius, purchased it for the use of the college of New Jersey."

A letter from Philadelphia, dated June 25, says, "Every part of the province seems roused at the danger to which their liberties are exposed by the claim of parliament to tax America, and unanimous to enforce the non-importation agreement, which seems the only means of recovering their rights. Upon the news of the Newport merchants breaking their agreement, Newcastle, Wilmington,

ton, Chester, and every town down the river, took the alarm, and determined to have no dealings with them, until they made atonement for their defection, and returned to their duty. Two vessels belonging to Newport, which left this city, having stopt at Chester, the principal inhabitants of that ancient town immediately assembled, and gave the captains to understand, that they must expect no trade there; and lest any part of the cargoes might have been landed, they proceeded to search the stores on Mr. Richardson's wharf, and to examine the vessels, but found they were those that came to this town in ballast."

MARRIAGES.

July 26. **J**OSEPH Cartwright, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Martin—29. Joseph Mallet, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield—31. Dr. Letsom, to Miss Anne Miers—Mr Greenwood, Upholder, to Miss Thornton.

August 2. Dr. Turton, to Miss Kitcherman—Mr. Wadd, Surgeon, to Miss Susannah Wayman—Thomas Stockdale, Esq; to Miss Brooklehurst—Mr. Thomas, Perfumer, to Miss Bradbury—Charles Wells, Esq; to Miss Ranby—7. The Right Hon. Lord Milington to Miss Lascelles—8. — Ward, Esq; of Northumberland, to Miss Grieve—Dr. Beavan, to Miss Powel—Mr. Benjamin Flagett, a Coach-painter, to Miss Bacon—9. James Green, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Spooner—Mr. William Ross, Attorney, to Miss Owen—10. William Bearcroft, Esq; to Miss Scot—George Mariot, Esq; to Miss Isabella Cameron—Mr. Thomas Rogers, Hop-factor, to Miss Elizabeth Major—12. James Corbett, Esq; to Miss Maria Avery—12. Mr. Scott, to Miss Robson—15. Joseph Law, Esq; to Miss Amelia Price—16. Philip Cox, Esq; to Miss Burton—Benjamin Shields, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Blackburn—Cary Elwes, Esq; to Miss Holgate—17. Mr. Thompson, Silk-Mercer, to Miss Julia Morris—Col. Brewer, to Mrs. Clough—19. Thomas Lee, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Bryant—At Barbadoes the 7th of July last, his Excellency Governor Spry, to Mrs. Fairchild—At Bengal, Capt. Peach, to Miss Sophia Witts—Mr. Partridge, Apothecary, to Miss Ashby—21. Samuel Tolly, Builder, at Hertford, to Miss Anne Bidwell.

DEATHS.

April 26. **M**R. Vaux, Woollen-draper, of Cornhill—Andrew Jacobs, a Jew broker—The Rev. Mr. Charles Godwyn, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford—Dr. Eaton, of College Hill—William Shields, Esq;—27. Mr. Shaw, Wine Merchant—Mrs. Bristowe—John Poole, Esq;—28. Aged 92, the Right Hon. John Ligonier, Earl Ligonier, Baron of Ripley, Viscount Ligonier, of Clonmel, in Ireland, field-marshal

marshal of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the first regiment of Foot-Guards, knight of the Bath, and fellow of the Royal Society. His lordship served all Queen Ann's wars under the duke of Marlborough, and in every succeeding war, with a bravery and conduct that deservedly raised him to the chief posts in his profession—John Peele, Esq; formerly a bookseller in Pater-noster Row—Ethelred Whilbish, Esq;—29. Mrs. Fielding, widow of the late Lieut. General Fielding—Mrs. Arnold—John Girardot, Esq;—James Tisdale, Esq;—John Atkins, Esq;—The Rev. Mr. Whaite, Rector of Falby—Sir Robert Douglas, Bart.

May 2. The Right Hon. Lord George-James Montague, youngest son to the duke of Manchester—Lady Emelia Chichester, youngest daughter to the Earl of Donnegall—At Boleyn, in Northumberland, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, aged eighty-two, many years vicar of that place—Michael Harding, Esq;—Mr. Baron, Linen-draper—Mr. Tickner, Linen-draper—At Kingston, Jamaica, Sir Simon Clarke, Bart.—Robert Oldfield, Esq;—John Middlemore, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, Esq;—James Collinson, Esq; in the East-India service—Mr. Thomas Caryl, Woollen-draper—Amos Linley, Esq;—Samuel Wall, Esq;—George Manson, Esq;—The Rev. Cooté Leicester, M. A. prebend of Peterborough—Champion Branfill, Esq;—3. John Wilkinson, Esq;—Nicholas Robertson, Esq;—4. Mr. Chesterman, Goldsmith—Mr. Thomas Posfond, Watchmaker—Miss Turnour, sister to Lord Winterton—Gregory Nelthorpe, Esq;—5. Harvey Acton, Esq; coroner for the county of Surry—Joseph Price, Esq;—Mrs. Banbury—Mrs. Elizabeth Weller—Mr. Eale, Coal-merchant—Mr. Clarkson, Warehouseman—Joseph Roper, Esq;—7. Dr. Kirkpatrick—Moses Da Costa, Esq; a Jew merchant—The youngest daughter of Sir John Gibbon, Baronet—Mr. Cartwright, Linen-draper—Mr. Thomas Sibley—Mr. Thomas Dale, Coal-merchant—James Brewster, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Wellman—John Serrell, Esq;—Samuel Dutton, Esq;—Mrs. Freeman—The Rev. Mr. Sampson—The Rev. Mr. Place—Mr. John Rugg, Examiner under the commissioners of the Excise—Thomas William Johnson, Esq;—Samuel Davis, Esq;—10. Edward Thomas, Esq;—John Garret, Esq;—Robert Canning—13. John Blythe, Esq;—Lady Louisa Smith, wife of Sir Robert Smith, Bart.—Mrs. Toplady—Mrs. Smithson—Master George Pye—William Poole, Esq;—Mr. Gardner, Goldsmith—Mr. James Tenant, wholesale merchant—Mr. Holtham, Attorney—Mrs. Hutchinson—15. Trevor Barrett, Esq;—Capt. Maillee—Marshal Braithwaite, Esq;—Mr. Carpenter—16. Matthew Howard, Esq;—Mr. Jones—George Walsh, Esq;—Rev. Granville Wheeler—Mr. Abraham Whelley

Humphreys, merchant—Miss Hannah Humphreys, sister to the above gentleman—17. Mr. Thomas Lawes, Attorney—The Rev. Mr. Gregg—Alexander Boyd, Esq; of Ballycastle, in Ireland—Mr. Samuel Exell—Mrs. Blomer—Mrs. Glover—Mrs. Mary Manley—Mrs. Sandby—The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Rector of Belton—Robert Walker, Esq;—Lady Lambert—John Southby, Esq;—Mr. Joseph Williams, stock-broker—Mrs. Sarah Tryon.

July 25. George Coltman, Esq; Deputy receiver at the Stamp office—26. Mr. John Green, Alphabet-keeper at the General Post-office—27. James Raymond Esq;—At Dublin, Lady Sarah Stewart—Samuel Bradshaw, Esq; Inspector of the dead letters, at the General Post-office—Mrs. Chitty—At Oxford, Dr. John Thompson, physician—29. The Rev. Mr. Lewis—30. Robert Scatliff, Esq;—Rainford, Esq;—Trevor Barrett, Esq;—Thomas Boehm, Esq; a Merchant in Tower Royal—Mrs. Franklin—John Freame, Esq; Banker in London—Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; formerly governor of Virginia—Mr. John Elcock, Wine-Merchant—John Peter Hemell, Esq;—The Rev. Mr. King, Prebendary of Salisbury—At Edinburgh, on the 22d ult. Alexander M'Millan, of Dunmore, Esq;

August 1. Jonathan Bradly, Esq;—Counsellor Godwin Swift, a near relation of Dr. Jonathan Swift—Mr. Michael Branbury, Attorney—Mrs. Aldrich—2. Mrs. Lamb—Thomas Vivian, Esq; Barrister at law—Mr. Brockley—7. Mrs. Wagstaff—Mr. Samuel Billingsly—Henry Lovibond, Esq;—John Hannam, Esq;—Mr. Joseph Anderson, Silver-smith—William Paul, Esq;—The Rev. William Wroughton—8. James Blackwell, Esq;—Jonathan Whithers, Esq;—Mr. Garlen, Gold and Silver Orice Weaver—George Veecker, Esq;—Dr. Goodenough, Physician at Oxford—William Divers, Esq;—Mr. Charles Brent, father to Mrs. Pinto, the celebrated singer—10. John Kellaway, Esq;—Mr. Joseph Snyder—Mr. Manning, Ironmonger—Mr. Herman Van Strodtman, a Jew Merchant—John Pratt, Esq; brother to Lord Camden—Rev. Mr. Carlwell Winder—Edward Freeman, Esq;—Miss Rhoda Delaval—Thomas Goddard, Esq;—In France, the Right Hon. John Lord Nairn—15. John Vickers, Esq; aged 95—Mr. Andrew Carey—Charles Taylor, Esq;—Jenkinson, Esq;—16. James Singleton, Esq;—James Parker, Esq; Printer, Comptroller and Secretary of the post-office for the Northern district of the British colonies—17. Thomas Hinch, Esq;—Mrs. Bourdorff—Titchly, Esq; one of the Planners of the famous South Sea bubble in 1720—Mrs. Penelope Wyde—Col. Chapman—Mr. Thomas Abraham—Ogier—19. Mr. Remant, Mason—Mr. James Willoughby, Attorney,—Joseph Bree-
Wood

wood, M. D.—The Rev. Mr. Thomas Whithead—Mrs. Anne Shallet—The Rev. William Gwynn, A. M. Principal of Braze Nole college in Oxford—The Right Hon. Lady Bulkely—John Mac-Farran, Esq; Solicitor-general for the Southern Carribee Islands—Francis Maskel, Esq; Mr. John Rogers, Head-Clerk to the Sun Fire-Office—22. Thomas Williamson, Esq.

B—K—S.

JOHN Coles, of Warwick, Maltster.
Thomas Bolam, of Gateshead, Durham, Drug-
gist.
Robert Storey, of King-Street, in Golden-Square,
Middlesex, Victualler.
Duncan Clerk, of London-Street, London, Mer-
chant.
Joseph Barrett, late of Red-Lyon-Street, Spitalfields,
Middlesex, Oilman and Grocer.
John Kingsford, of the Parish of Wingham, in
Kent, Miller.
David Greig, late of George Yard, Tower Hill,
London, Merchant.
John Perch, late of the parish of Cudham in Kent,
Dealer.
Peter Caron, of the city of London, Jeweller.
Ralph Richardson and Jeffery Richardson, both of
Tockholes, in Lancashire, Copartners, and Dea-
lers.
Blot Elmes, of Leverpoole, in Lancashire, Mer-
chant.
John Clark, of Wood Street, London, Warehouse-
man.
Nicholas Clark, late of Goodman's-fields, in Mid-
dlesex, Sugar Refiner.
Ephraim Brooks, late of Long Acre, Fire Engine
maker.
William Merrick, late of Mincing Lane, London,
Scrivener.
Patrick Flannaghan, of Prescot Street, in the
Parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex, Vic-
tualier.
William Clarkson, of Moorfields, London, Broker.
Edward Ryley, of the Parish of St. Leonard, Fos-
ter-Lane, London, Dealer.
Thomas South, of Swaffham, in Norfolk, Shop-
keeper.
John Tansley, of the Hamlet of Ratcliff, in the
Parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex, Tay-
lor.
Meyer Cohen, otherwise Michael Cone, late of Am-
sterdam, in Holland, but now of London, Mer-
chant.
William Williams, late of Northampton, but now
of the Old Bailey, London, Dealer.
Richard Walker of Wandsworth, in Surry, Callico-
Printer, and Cutter.
John Hindly and Ellis Needham, of Milk Street,
London, Copartners, and Warehousemen.
Arthur Upton, of Hertford, Linen-draper.
Charles Hetheway, late of Cheltenham, in Glou-
stershire, Woolen and Linen draper.
Joseph Owen, of Lindley, in Yorkshire, Clothier.
William Woodhead, formerly of Guernsey, late of
Totnes, in Devonshire, Mariner.
John Michael Lange, now or late of Sion College
Gardens, London, Merchant.
John Metcalfe, of Cannon Street, London, Mer-
chant.
John Lilly Parker, late of Wolverhampton, in
Staffordshire, Dealer.
Thomas Wright, of Duke's Court, in the Parish
of St. Martin in the Fields, in Middlesex, Jew-
eller and Goldsmith.
Benjamin Higgs, of Mark-Lane, London, Sacking-
maker.
Joseph Hunt, of Beddington Corner, in Surry, Cal-
licoe printer.
Robert Short, of Fore Street, London, Cabinet ma-
ter and Looking-glass Manufacturer.
James Malahieu, of Windbank, in Ashton under
Lye, in Lancashire, Woolen clothier.
George Zedicks, of Round ditch, London, Merchant.

Edward Griffiths, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland,
Jeweller.
Rowland Maddox, of Pickaxe-Street, Charter-house
Square, in Middlesex, Apothecary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

NANCY, July 30. A violent tempest,
followed by a heavy rain which conti-
nued twenty hours, has made terrible devas-
tation in this province. At Plombieres in
particular it was attended with the most la-
mentable consequences. The little river
which runs through that town became a tor-
rent, and in a quarter of an hour the water
rose ten feet: seventeen houses were thrown
down, and the baths filled with the ruins;
and many persons perished in the water or by
the fall of the houses. The intendant of
the province is gone thither to give directions
necessary in such a calamity.

Paris, July 30. By a ship arrived at
Nantes, we find that every thing is lost at Leo-
gane, where there are but three houses left
standing; and it is computed that the cala-
mity has extended upwards of forty leagues.
As soon as this fatal news was known, our
principal merchants shut up their magazines
of sugar, in order to raise the price of that
commodity.

By a private letter from France we have a
most melancholy relation of the miseries
which the provinces of that kingdom now
suffer from the great scarcity of corn. Barley
bread is four sous (about 3d.) a pound in
Normandy, the most fruitful province of
France. This famine has occasioned such
riots in many places, that great numbers of
the unhappy people have been killed; parti-
cularly at Cherbourg, where are only 900
communicants, 600 persons were killed; at
Rouen 600; at Valogne 500; the riots
have been still worse in Auvergne. The
king has had no camp at Compeigne this
year on account of the scarcity.

ITALY.

Naples, July 3. They write from Messina,
that all the inhabitants of that town are fled
into the country, where they live under the
open sky, on account of thirty violent shocks
of an earthquake, which happened there
within the space of one short week, and have
thrown down a great number of buildings.
These shocks were also felt at Reggio, which
is twelve miles from Messina, and a vast
number of persons have been buried there
under the ruins of their houses.

Rome, July 28. We are assured that the
emperor of Japan died lately in his capital
aged ninety-two years. He did not marry
till seventy-five, with a woman of common
rank, by whom he had a son, now fifteen
years of age.

Mahon, July 27. On the 21st and 22d
instant, his Danish majesty's fleet, con-

of four ships of the line, two frigates, two bombs, two armed store ships, and a packet, commanded by Admiral Kaas, arrived in this port from Algiers, after having bombarded that place. The Dey informed the admiral, if he would depart with his fleet he would make peace upon reasonable terms, and accordingly the English and French consuls have undertaken the negotiation. The farther operations of this fleet depend upon those gentlemen's deliberations.

Continuation of the War between the Russians and Turks.

Otranto, June 24. Letters from the district of the Morea advise, that a Russian squadron, composed of eleven ships, commanded by Admiral Elphinston, had arrived in the gulph of Pagania, not far from Myfitra, and that after having been there reinforced by several Russian ships of war, he put to sea, attacked, and defeated the Ottoman fleet, under the command of Giaffer Bey, three of whose ships were sunk.

Petersburg, July 12. The letters that are daily received here in great numbers unanimously confirm the defeat of the Princes Repnin and Proforowski: they also mention, that General Romanzow, who had advanced ten miles on the other side of Choczim, to succour them, having heard of their defeat, had retired to the Niester, and sent all the heavy baggage on the other side of that river. The last advices add to this news, that the general seeing himself threatened by seventy thousand of the enemy, who were encamped on the Pruth, about eight leagues from him, passed the Niester after some skirmishes; and they add, that his rear was much damaged by the Ottoman horse. We are impatient for the particulars of these unforeseen events, as also for the state of Pannin's army, who are represented as surrounded by Tartars, who almost ruin him by fatigue, and intercepting his provisions. For the rest they say, that the grand vizir, after passing the Danube, ordered the bridge of Isaktcha and that of boats, which he had built at Gurgelow, to be broken down, and then declared to his troops that they must conquer or die on this side of that river.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Count de Romanzow, commander in chief of the grand Russian army, dated from the camp of the enemy on the Pruth, behind the river Larga, July 18, 1770.

"The letter which I had the honour to write to you of the 25th ult. apprised you of the manner in which the enemy was posted along the Pruth, opposite the body of our army commanded by me, which post they abandoned on the approach of the army under my command, in order to gain the heights on the way to Bender, a little on this side Reboia Mogila, where they retired and fortified themselves by strong intrenchments, which they strengthened on every

side with a prodigious quantity of cannon. Notwithstanding their situation (which was that of an almost inaccessible mountain, on which was their camp, and their superiority of numbers) we resolved, on the 23rd ult. to make a general assault; but, though we used all our diligence, we were not able to reach them till the 15th inst. when we found them posted as beforementioned, having the Pruth on their right, and the Larga on the left. The same day the bravest partisans of the enemy descended the mountain in platoons to the number of twenty thousand, who made a shew of attacking our front, but were repulsed with great loss.

The deserters and prisoners all confirm, that the Turkish army was commanded by Caplan Ghieri, Chan of Crimea, who, contrary to custom, and as a mark of the great confidence of the sultan, had under him three bachas, named Ismael, Abasa, and Abda, the latter of whom joined them by the right of the Pruth, and had under him a large body of excellent troops, which joined the main body, and made altogether eighty thousand men. Notwithstanding their advantageous situation, I resolved to come to a decisive engagement, which began at day-break on the 18th, and ended in a most complete victory on our side; for as soon as our men had gained the summit of the mountain, they drove the enemy out of four intrenchments successively, till they fled in the utmost confusion, and abandoned to us their whole extensive camp, and an immense quantity of all sorts of ammunition and provisions, together with thirty-eight pieces of fine brass cannon, and a great number of colours."

Smyrna, July 3. There has been a naval engagement between the Ottoman fleet, and nine Russian vessels, in the latitude of Tino, to the disadvantage of the Turks, who were obliged to retire towards Samos to repair their loss.

Constantinople, July 17. By letters received from the Ottoman fleet, we learn that it lost a great number of people on the 27th of May, and that having retired towards Napoli di Romania, it had cannonaded anew on the next day the Russian fleet, consisting of eleven ships of the line, and that the two fleets afterward retired.

NOTE to our CORRESPONDENTS.

THE censure on a news-paper anecdote is by no means calculated for the London Magazine.

Philanthropos and W. Benevolus are received, and shall be attended to.

The acrostic to Miss S——y T——'s is not sufficiently correct for publication.

Several other favours have reached us, all of which shall be duly considered.

The Ecclesiastical Preferments in our next